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\* \* The London Weekly Returns (Wheat, Bread, Meat, Hay and Straw, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Coals)—Meteorological Tables—Courses of Exchange and Bullion—Premiums of Insurance—Prices Current—Prices of Stocks, &c. are referred to under the general Denomination of "Tables."

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### TO THE READER.

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### TO THE BINDER.

The Title, Preface, Table of Contents, Index, &c. are to be placed at the beginning of the volume : after which follow b, c, d, e, f, containing View of the State of Europe, &c. &c. from page xviii. to page lxxx. The Binder will also observe that the Signature 2 Y. is omitted ; but the pages are correct. The coloured map of India to face the article page 1.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE, &c.  
IN THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OF ITS NATIONS TO EACH OTHER,  
DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1808.

*Deduced from the principal Events in which they are interested.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

That kind of optical instrument called a "multiplying glass," which consists of a crystal cut into a number of facettes, each of which transmits an image of the object seen through the crystal, may be considered as no bad illustration of the different aspects in which the same political object is beheld by different observers. As the extreme images shewn in the glass are distorted, and are also discoloured by hues foreign from those of the real object, so do the passions, the party feelings, the imperfect informations, the perverted judgments of politicians, behold, in incidents and questions that interest the public,—forms utterly unlike the true form of the original, and colours wholly imaginary and delusive; yet, amid all this perversion, a strong eye, intent on closely inspecting the object, and happily situated for direct vision, may obtain a distinct sight of the subject presented, and may enable the spectator to judge of its nature and aspect.

It would be assuming in us to boast, that we only enjoy that situation which admits a direct view of political objects; but we most strenuously aver our endeavours to avoid forming incorrect opinions on facts, and the exertion of much diligence, as well as the exercise of our best judgment, in procuring that information which may guide our opinion and fix our sentiments. In composing our Views of the State of Europe, we know that we are furnishing materials for future historians; and we feel the responsibility that attaches to our labours. We can honestly affirm, that we have never suffered unworthy motives of any kind, to colour or to bias our representations: but have discharged our duty, to the best of our knowledge and conviction, with integrity, fidelity, and honour.

If we consider attentively the situation of Britain, at the beginning of the present year, we cannot but be struck with the singular spectacle she presented to the nations around her. Confessedly not insensible to the effect of measures directed to her injury, because, those measures being recent, she had had barely time enough to determine on means to oppose them with effect. Confessedly not without apprehensions for the future, being placed in an untried situation, a situation of which history furnished no example, and therefore no precedent to direct,

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no clue to guide, no authority, no suggestion, from which any use might be derived, or of which any advantage might be taken. Britain has often been called to endure hostility, has seen numerous enemies combine their powers, and, by acts of military violence, endeavour to effect her overthrow. But she had never seen all the nations of the Continent, under the power of a single tyrant, obeying his dictates, though with extreme reluctance, and obliged by their public actions to belie every sentiment of their hearts. They were ordered to suspend all intercourse with Britain, and they suspended all intercourse; they were ordered to confiscate British ships trading to their ports, and they confiscated British ships; they were ordered further to condemn neutrals having British property on board, or that had touched at a British port, or that had been visited by a British vessel; and they condemned such neutrals: nay, rather than be polluted by the admission of any article of British origin, they closed their ports against all vessels without exception: and admitted no communication with an island declared to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. Blockade! by whom? By a power whose ships were safe in their own ports only, from British capture; and whose cock-boats crept along shore, dreading the appearance of a British flag, with greater anxiety than shipwreck itself. Whatever Britain could furnish, then, was prohibited, under the most terrific penalties, and British commodities were repulsed—by all who were not able to procure them.—Were the commodities that Britain had been used to furnish, injurious in their nature, then? No; they were necessary comforts of life. Were they infected by any epidemic disease? No. Was their absence really desired by those who thus rejected them? No. Had their utility ceased? No. Were they useful to those who had been in the habit of depending on receiving them—did they supply their manufactures and afford opportunities to the industrious to exercise their skill—did they yield a profit to the fabricant, to the merchant, to the carrier, and to the retailer?—All these questions must be answered in the affirmative: but these considerations are of no moment to the Despot of the Continent:—He wills that the productions of Britain be considered as polluted with political



malignant *miasmata*; and the forced-to-be-submissive governments, re-echo every prohibition, and affect to concur in every measure for preventing the dreaded contagion from reaching and contaminating them.

It is true that the people were led by their interests to dissent from the public measures of their governments, and to embrace every opportunity of procuring these forbidden commodities. This lessened the effect, and diminished the evil of the extensive combination operating against Britain; but that it was attended with some effect, and some evil, we are not at liberty to deny. The conduct pursued by Britain was not that of attempting by soothing representations to induce some part of this combination to give way; but she fairly told the whole Continent, that if she were blockaded, she in return would blockade the whole *posse* of her enemies; and if they would receive nothing from her, they should receive nothing from elsewhere. She closed up the entrance of their ports against all others, and left them to choose between a complete absence of supplies to which they had been accustomed, and the reception of those supplies from her, who had been used to furnish them. That the pressure of these manœuvres, plotted and executed against British commerce should be felt, and very sensibly too, for a time, among our merchants and manufacturers, was extremely natural. And those who had been preparing for a totally different state of things, were considerably embarrassed by events. If the merchant who exports goods gives no orders to the manufacturer, the manufacturer can give no employment to his men; and his men, who formerly obtained great prices for their labour, and expected that they should always be able to obtain the same, never anticipated the possibility of a change, nor reserved any part of their earnings against an evil day. They were poor, and poor they continued: the masters wished to retain them against better times; yet unable to employ them fully, they gradually diminished the quantity of employ, and the price of that quantity, till at length it did not afford subsistence to those who depended on it. The consequence was, mobs, riots, and mischief. The public peace was disturbed; and though some advances of price were made to the workmen, yet the bickerings it caused or promoted did not terminate with the termination of the tumult. However, this disturbance of the public peace has had no serious or permanent evil effect on the nation at large.

Nothing appears more wonderful to considerate minds, than that redress should be sought through the medium of destruction. We are lost in wonder at the conduct of those who annihilate the property of others by way of increasing their own. If persons

really starving snatch by violence food from the mouths of strangers, Nature *feels* an apology before justice has summed up the particulars; but what satisfaction can the craving appetite derive from the conflagration of stores?—If persons really in want of work, press urgently for it, we can forgive the absence of politeness from their manner, nor look to them, or such occasions, for the etiquette of the Drawing Room: but why cut the work in the loom? Why render goods already finished unsaleable? Why deprive others of *value*?—The malice of such proceedings we can discover; but not the advantage, the propriety, the humanity, or the Christianity, of them. May they never again disgrace our annals!

We have elsewhere given an account of the Parliamentary proceedings and discussions of this session. We have attached great importance to the deliberations, and to the measures adopted: time will prove whether our opinion be well founded. The British operations, intended to counteract the compulsive exclusion of British goods by the enemy, will be found, after a time, to have deprived his people of many comforts formerly enjoyed by them, and his revenue of many profits formerly levied on such merchandize. This he will consider as an argument of weight; and this will continue, and increase in effect, while the freedom of commerce is impeded.

As the plans adopted must have time to operate, and as we have noticed the principal of them, such as the restriction of the distilleries from using corn, the encouragement given to our colonies for the growth of hemp, and other articles of naval stores, &c. &c. &c. in our previous pages, we shall omit further observations, because a future time will enable us to speak with more confidence on their effects. We close therefore by saying, that the concerns of Britain have a favourable appearance, so far as regards an independence on other nations for supplies of corn, and articles of provision; and that only those who have never considered the extent of supply demanded by our population, and the extensive evils that must have attended a scanty harvest, can be insensible to the bounty of Heaven in favouring us with every appearance of plentiful crops. For ourselves, we acknowledge that we should esteem it a deficiency in our character, as sensible and rational *thinkers*; and as politicians too, if we were not extremely grateful to the Beneficent Fountain of all good, for the incalculable advantages communicated by His providential favour on this occasion.

The foreign relations of Britain differ little from those we had to record in our last retrospect. In general, there seems to be a *remitting* of political animosity: Spain has broken

the yoke of Buonapartean servitude, and Britain is hailed as her friend. Austria has no real enmity to Britain; nor do we think, though intercourse between the two courts is publicly interrupted, that it is really closed. Russia is our enemy still, to far as the *frosts* will suffer her; we suspect that her frosts will, this year, continue all the summer. Denmark perseveres in the combat; but her fever of opposition may remit as well as that of others. Events may stagger the subserviency of these governments to the purposes of Buonaparte. They cannot long remain ignorant of his tricks, or unoffended by them. Turkey has discovered them: and will probably say as much. If Russia had no designs on Turkey, she might easily heal her breach with Britain. Not the least inimical state to Britain, even while not possessed her enemy, is

#### AMERICA.

This state continues her embargo. That many of her citizens endeavour to elude it, by shipping their goods from obscure and *unwatchable* places on their extensive coast on the ocean is true: some escape; others are caught and punished. In the west, the embargo is little more than a name. The general voice and concurrence of the concerned, to oppose it, is louder than the voice of the executive to maintain it.

But, the particular purposes of the embargo have not been answered; the British West Indies have received tolerably adequate supplies of flour from other parts: and now the Spanish island of Cuba may do that openly, which it, with other Spanish colonies has long done privately: it may send flour, &c. in perfect security, to the British islands, while the French islands will be deprived of such supplies. America *should* not send any to them; the Spanish dominions *will* not.

America thought Europe could not do without supplies that she was used to furnish: that thought has been proved fallacious. A number of respectable British merchants, indeed, were sufferers; and with them, their dependent connections and tradesmen, manufacturers, &c.: but, the bulk of the nations was more frightened than hurt: more vexed, than really injured.

In the meantime, two symptoms of unusual debility have appeared in America: the first is, the Resolution of the American Bank against paying dividends due in Europe.

"(Circular Letter.) At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 13th May, 1808, the following Report was approved, viz.—The committee appointed to consider what measures ought in their opinion, to be pursued by the directors of this bank, respecting the

stockholders of the United States' funded debt, who reside in Europe, and have empowered this bank to remit the dividends received on their account, respectfully submit the following resolution:—"That the cashier of this bank be, and he hereby is, directed to inform the stockholders of the United States' funded debt, who reside in Europe, and have empowered the bank to remit, for their account and risk, the dividends received thereon, that during the present embargo, and the general deranged state of commerce, it will not be possible to purchase bills of exchange, except at an unusually high price, which must necessarily subject those stockholders to a very heavy loss: that, under circumstances so much to be regretted, it is the desire of the directors of this bank, that the said stockholders would, as soon as possible, give positive directions to the cashier, either to continue his purchase of bills, if any can be obtained, at their current price, and to remit, them as usual, to their agents, or to have the amount of their dividends remain to their credit on the books of the United states, unless they should prefer their being received and deposited for their account at this bank.

(Attested)

D. LENNOX, President.  
G. SIMPSON, Cashier."

The second mark of American debility is, the necessity of recurrence to a court of chancery to stop pending executions for debt: as considerably more than double the property that was in question when these debts were contracted, must now be sold to effect payment in cash. No man, therefore, can recover cash payments: how then shall he make good those, for which he stands pledged in his own concerns? It is probable, that this circumstance may come under our notice again, with illustrative particulars, hereafter. The cessation of American commerce has restored thousands of British sailors to their national flag: and so many of American sailors, even, have offered their services, that the British officers decline accepting them.

The following article is copied from the *American Norfolk Ledger*:—

"It has been insisted that Buonaparte's decrees went to exclude us from all commerce; for which reason the embargo is a wise measure. At this moment we have before us an official document, which will enable our readers to perceive how much we have given up, which it was in our power to have enjoyed; the decrees of Buonaparte's paper blockades to the contrary notwithstanding. We shall divide this statement into certain and doubtful. From the official documents alluded to, it appears that we exported from the 30th of September, 1806, to the 30th September, 1807, to the places where Buonaparte's power does not extend, as follows:—

|                            | Domestic.  | Foreign.  |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Sweden.....                | 56,157     | 38,587    |
| Swedish West Indies....    | 416,509    | 11,153    |
| Cape of Good Hope....      | 67,211     | 94,316    |
| England.....               | 16,828,157 | 1,881,289 |
| Scotland.....              | 2,449,941  | 117,261   |
| Ireland.....               | 1,631,854  | 28,831    |
| Guernsey, Jersey, &c....   | 211,730    | 263       |
| Gibraltar.....             | 119,832    | 131,221   |
| British African ports....  | 8,273      | 1,788     |
| —East Indies.....          | 11,665     | 82,791    |
| —West Indies.....          | 5,322,276  | 630,861   |
| Newfoundland, &c....       | 208,611    | 58,884    |
| British American Colonies  | 1,192,582  | 163,944   |
| Honduras, &c.....          | 146,176    | 537,478   |
| Malacca.....               | 528,375    | 62,194    |
| Payal and other Azores...  | 21,257     | 14,376    |
| Cape de Verde.....         | 15,227     | 44,413    |
| Brazil.....                | 4,784      | 144       |
| Malta.....                 | —          | 1,581     |
| Morocco and Barbary States | 8,358      | 34,884    |
| China.....                 | 84,022     | 118,258   |
| East Indies.....           | 817,288    | 593,443   |
| Africa.....                | 369,224    | 1,026,880 |
| South Seas.....            | 3,884      | 5,266     |
| N.W. Coast of Africa....   | 10,777     | 92,928    |
| Danish (now British) W.I.  | 496,010    | 307,366   |

30,468,932 6,014,175

Now it is to be observed, that in the prosecution of our commerce, as far as it extends to the places above mentioned, and to the amount of upwards of 30 millions of dollars of our domestic produce (that is, our tobacco, cotton, corn, flour, flax, tar, turpentine, staves, &c.), we should experience no interruption under the British orders of council; neither do the British orders in council affect our trade to the enemy's colonies. Those colonies stand so much in need of our supplies, that in spite of all Buonaparte's decrees, they would have those supplies if they could get them, the amount of which we find to be, from the same official documents:—

|   | Domestic. | Foreign.  |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Dutch West Indies.....                      | 7,755,890 | 768,202   |
| French ditto ditto.....                     | 3,015,293 | 3,108,937 |
| Spanish America, and<br>other colonies..... | 2,670,163 | 9,340,670 |

13,471,646 13,807,890

We think it is evident that if Buonaparte were to continue in his present course, that the above colonies would revolt, unless they could procure supplies from this country; the superior marine of England would render it impossible to get supplies from the mother countries.

The following result is presented: that in defiance of Buonaparte's decrees, we have certain markets for upwards of thirty millions of our domestic, and nearly seven millions of our foreign exports; that we should have [highly] probable markets for upwards of six millions more of domestic, and thirteen millions of foreign produce, being upwards of six-eighths of all our domestic produce, about one third of all our foreign exports, without counting upon the almost impossibility of Buonaparte being able wholly to exclude our commerce from the continent of Europe. These views of this important subject merit attention. Great Britain and her present dominions

receive from the United States upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars of domestic produce."

### AUSTRIA

Has been quiet since our last: quiet, we mean, as to any external occurrence; but, certainly, unquiet, so far as apprehensions and presentiments may agitate her. The non-withdrawment of the French troops from Poland, as stipulated in the peace made by France with Prussia, clearly manifests some design latent in the mind of Buonaparte; and this design can bode no good to Austria. Their position is detrimental by anticipation, to this power, as well as degrading to the lowest degree, to Prussia. Austria might not dislike to see Prussia humbled; but to see her absolutely ruined, may be neither politic nor generous. The fact is, that Austria reaps less advantages with more hazards, from the presence of the French power, than she would do, if the country they occupy were entirely under Prussian dominion. Austria has certainly calculated her strength: this is the first indication of any disposition to employ it. She has done more; she has called on her population to rally round their national colours, and to cherish the military ardour for which they are renowned. She has levied a considerable corps of peasantry and artisans, with design to increase her strength under this "Training Act;" and professes to carry those precautions into effect, in a time of peace, which are adapted for service—in a time of war. Such is her language; that it does not suppose a perpetual peace, is evident. If we may believe report, both Austria and Russia are dissatisfied with French proceedings, and have taken the liberty to say as much.—This liberty, say the sagacious politicians, implies offence; either taken, or given; or to be taken or given; to be suspected, or expected. But the extreme difficulty of obtaining correct information, prevents our doing more than merely stating these *invenidos*. Our general inference is, that the forced submission of the continental powers to the Corsican is felt by them, with accumulated weight, and is supported with increased indignation: others add, with extreme impatience. The novel circumstances of the change in the course of trade, of the Austrian dominions becoming the route of transit for goods passing westward, with the interest taken by Austria in what concerns the Papacy, are so many points deserving notice; but, at present, they are not within our decision.

### DENMARK

Is so completely the *poursuivant* of Russia, that we might almost say, "For what concerns DENMARK *vide* RUSSIA." At present, she has not seemed to suspend any portion of her rançour against Britain. She cannot but

have felt the inconveniences attending the presence of a formidable British force, stationed opposite to her shores, in the Sound. The communication with Norway, her province, must have been interrupted to her great disadvantage; and the closure of the Sound against vessels passing it, must have been felt in the diminution of the duties. She has lost her islands in the West Indies, St. Thomas and St. Croix: she has lost her settlements in the East Indies, Serampore and Tranquebar. Has she saved Holstein, a country that she affected to fear the loss of? No: the French have over-run that province, and have displaced the Danish arms, in all public structures, and substituted those of France. Her islands have hitherto escaped French rapacity, because these savages have no shipping; and this is all she has to boast, except the contempt of her military militia expressed by Bernadotte, to compensate her for all her losses, and to reward her enmity to Britain. She will feel the ruin of her commerce longer than the advantages of French fraternity—very much longer.

#### FRANCE.

The restless disposition of the French chief leads him from enterprize to enterprize, and the accomplishment of one is the signal for the commencement of another. We lately saw him exert his power in the subjugation of Portugal. The Prince Regent eluded his grasp, notwithstanding the uncommon exertions of his troops; but the country remained, and sufficient plunder in it, to enable the French to keep their hands in exercise for a while. This, however, was a *bagatelle* to what was expected from Spain; and Spain, therefore, was regarded as the next in order to be plundered. But the Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) presented the prospect of something superior to mere temporary plunder, and as the accession of this country to the party of Buonaparte was desirable, steps were taken to accomplish it. For this purpose France sent an army of at least 100,000 men beyond the Pyrennees: with some of her most popular generals: and the emperor and king, forsaking St. Cloud for a time, proceeded to Bayonne, the most southerly city of his dominions, the nearest to the principal passes into Spain, and the most convenient for superintending his projected operations. Expectation stood on tip-toe throughout France, during this period; nor was any part of Europe unconcerned in the event. France was, at the same time, carrying on her designs in the north: where the foresight of the British ministry had broken her plans, so far as maritime power was in question; and where the resolution of the king of Sweden presented obstacles to the execution of military projects, which, if they did no more than occasion a loss of time,

would prove to be of incalculable importance. Thus were the most valuable springs of prosperity to a nation, the youth, drawn to great distances from their country, and the state was weakened by their absence, and their unprofitable employment. France, it is true, seized Danish Holstein; but that peninsula was no adequate remuneration to France, for conscription after conscription, and for her diminished activity, in consequence of her political expeditions. France was suffering in her manufactures, for want of capital, for want of skill, and for want of hands: neither of these indispensables could be augmented by military incursions on neighbouring countries. The disease was only inflamed by whatever remedies (*nostrums*, surely, if ever there were such things as *nostrums*) Monsieur Le Medecin attempted to administer. All attempts to turn the current of trade by force failed, as might be expected. Buonaparte's seizure of neutral vessels was not the way to increase the number of his friends; and though some of those which he seized as *Americans*, might really be *French bottoms and property*, yet the mode in which he recovered them, had little in it pleasing to the common feelings of mankind. France gave America the choice of enmity with her, or with England: America adopted a proceeding which removed her from contact with both. France was irritated; but France could only avenge herself by a few confiscations. In the meanwhile, France was diminishing her trade daily: and what should have been the mean of subsistence to thousands of her population, decayed visibly, or was carried on by exertions, and at an expense, not likely to be continued. The internal state of France, then, is not, probably, tranquil or placid; expectation of better days must be the attitude of a great part of her inhabitants: and what turn this expectation will take cannot be foreseen. France is a fine country, a plentiful country: its people are gay, thoughtless, inconsiderate: but when they do *think of thinking*, they manifest powers of high degrees; and, should this disposition unaccountably seize them, who will envy the situation of the emperor and king?

#### GERMANY

Is in the same feverish state it has long experienced: suffering under a *violent* change in its constitution, and political body, the very unsettledness of its condition, its uncertainty as to the future, must needs be irksome; to say nothing of the conscious indignation concealed in every thinking mind, at subjugation to France and French politics. Germany is suffering under the closure of the continental ports: for by what other channels can she export her manufactures?—nor will she recover the demand to which she has been

accustomed. Our own West India islands, for instance, have determined to use cotton goods for the clothing of their negroes instead of German hempen cloths. If this determination should spread, (and what shall hinder it?)—how should the German manufactories revive? This is one instance: others are not unlikely to occur; though our knowledge of them is not equally distinct. That all the interests of Germany will be sacrificed to those of France, there can be no doubt: so far as deception can carry its purposes into effect, so far will Germany in whole, or the separate states, individually, be deceived.

#### HOLLAND.

This country is governed nominally by King Louis, really by Napoleon: the dictates of the latter are thought to have been on very many occasions in direct contradiction to the sentiments of the former. In short, to do justice, report affirms that Louis wishes well to his subjects; and that his subjects give him credit for such wishes: this, we believe, is as far as Dutchmen willingly give credit to any man.

The exploits of the Dutch army have been little blazoned of late: the losses of the Dutch navy, in the East Indies, and elsewhere, have been serious, and must be felt by that nation: to the other colonies which Holland had lost, must now be added Curaçoa; and thus this country declines, piecemeal, as it were; till it will answer to the description of it given by Talleyrand to Lord Lauderdale: "a nation which would have nothing but debts, and from which the total deprivation of all commerce, would take away the possibility of paying them." Compare Panorama Vol. I. p. 877.

#### ITALY

May be considered as comprising principally three divisions: 1. the north, or Etruria. This country has seen a Sovereign set over it, and ere a short lease had expired, notice to quit served on the occupier of the throne: the Queen has descended from her canopied exaltation, that her dominions might be incorporated with France. 2. The States of the Church. These have seen their venerated head and sovereign deprived of his dominion; and themselves transferred, without ceremony like a herd of cattle to the all-grasping sovereignty of France. Against this the Pope has remonstrated, as may be seen in the present volume:—what could he do further? He has shewn quite as much spirit, as could be expected: probably much more than was desired from the head of the church. 3. The kingdom of Naples: an office of greater trouble than profit: deprived of Sicily the crown is too poor to be envied; the people are too lazy to be roused; too superstitious to be reformed; too obstinate to be corrected;

too suspicious to place confidence even in French professions, specious though they be; and too avengeful to be trusted by their rulers with the custody of themselves,—therefore the French retain the custody of them. Sicily is still in the hands of the English; and the king enjoys a pension of English money.

#### POLAND

Is likely to occasion contention; and we should not be surprised to see it become the theatre of interesting events. The Poles are aware that Buonaparte has not fulfilled his promises to them: and so are some other powers as well as the Poles. This country has now no export for its grain, its timber, or other productions. It has no extensive manufactures: will not winter pinch its inhabitants?

#### PORTUGAL.

This kingdom has been sealed up under the orders of Junot the French general (created, by his master, Duke of Abrantes;)—as a confiscation: the regular, orderly, progressive, and pleasant system of pillage, which has been brought to the most exquisite perfection by the French, after long study, and extensive practice, after experiments innumerable, and improvements incredible, has been applied to the property of Portugal. —The property of the state belonged of course to the power that administered the state; nothing could be so clear a "first principle":—the property of the church might surely be resumed by those whose consent had never been obtained by the donors; the silver vessels, the saints, the ornaments, were dollars formerly; why should they not become dollars again? "Hey, Presto!—See what beautiful pieces! Add them to my collection." The property of individuals was due undoubtedly to the poor soldiers who had taken the trouble to toil, through so many wearisome days' marches to communicate the blessings of liberty: hungry, they must be fed; and naked, they must be clothed; the individual who should raise his voice against such obvious and indispensable acts of simple and natural retribution must be a bad hearted man; he is unworthy of life! *Fiat justitia.*—As to goods found by the way side, without owner,—all waifs and strays belong to the lord of the manor; this is warranted by custom and usage, time out of mind: and who is lord of the manor of Portugal,—but the representative of the emperor and king? In short, by prohibitions from carrying on trade, and by permissions to carry on trade; by seizures of shipping, and by releases of shipping; by proclamations against quitting the metropolis without leave, and by permissions obtained "by divers good and weighty causes us therunto moving,"—



Junot is understood to have picked up a pretty penny. Yet there is a story in circulation of his having treated with humanity *one* merchant who attempted to escape, and who frankly acknowledged that despair was the motive that actuated him. "I could not bear," said he, "to behold my wife and children pining away daily through want, before my eyes. I prefer being shot: now shoot me!" Junot answered: "Let the contents of this purse, administer to your present relief: and, before that is exhausted, I will place you in a permanent situation."—He did so, honourably.

Portugal is likely to be the scene of brilliant exploits: but the Portuguese must be roused by example: animated by association, and spurred on by emulation. British troops might do much: and in all probability, when French reinforcements cannot reach Junot, he may be glad to prefer submission to a regular army, rather than to an infuriated populace. The Russian fleet, in the Tagus, is safe at anchor; in what other respects it is safe, those on board it do not know.

#### PRUSSIA.

Prussia *was*:—where she *is*, what she *is*, or whether she *is*, seems to trouble politicians very little: she may have some influence on the sympathies of Russia and Austria; she has none on other cabinets who once wished her well.

#### RUSSIA.

In entering into the maze of politics that was proposed by Buonaparte to the Russian emperor at Tilsit, this country has deviated from that honest line of politics which would have been at once her dignity, and her interest. Russia has long cast a most envious eye on those provinces of Turkey that adjoin the Black Sea, and command the Archipelago. The reason is, Nature has confined with limits too narrow to answer the purposes of ambition, the naval operations of this power in the Baltic. Frozen up half the year, the fleets of Russia cannot stir from their harbours, till they are released from their icy bondage by the heats of summer; being obliged also to quite the Baltic by one narrow passage, they are liable to two inconveniences: 1. their enemies know perfectly well where to find them, and at what time: they have no alternative: 2. If they hazard an action, no matter whether they be victorious or not, the time necessary in which to repair their damages loses the season for enterprize, and winter closes the campaign. Against this appointment of nature, art affords no resources; but if Russia could secure a port or ports in the south, which, being never frozen up, would allow of exertions at all times, then would the internal powers of her empire be capable of display on a grand and permanent scale. Russia, therefore, will never forget that

through the Black Sea, lies her way to Constantinople; and through the straits of the Bosphorus, of Constantinople, and the Dardanelles lies her way to the Mediterranean, and through the Mediterranean she can communicate with the ocean. If ever Russia should effect this *establishment* she will be by much too powerful for Austria; and Austria ought not to forget that these provinces never belonged to the "frozen Muscovite," but to herself. Austria might desire an enlargement of her territories by the accession of Turkey in Europe: it is not her true policy to forward the views of Russia upon that empire.

Russia, however, having contracted obligations at Tilsit, proceeded to put them into activity by an attack on Sweden: during the severities of winter she overrun Swedish Finland; but her loss in men (if human life is to be counted for any thing by politicians), exceeded the value of her acquisitions. She had, indeed, the malignant gratification of doing injuries to her enemy, though without doing any good to herself. The probability is, that she will not retain her conquests: and that when she comes to strike a balance between her losses and her gains, an upright arithmetician would find the former to be the greater amount.

The commercial interest of Russia is suffering very severely: when Russia thinks proper to make a peace, she will find the demand for her commodities diminished to a degree that will surprize her; and some of her most valuable articles will be greatly sunk in importance. If Alexander himself be easy under Gallic intrusion, and vigilance, which report says he is not, his courtiers cannot but be sufficiently uneasy: nor can all the bribes of Buonaparte, nor all the gold to be found in the clefts of the rocks of Finland, make them amends for the loss of that steady export which trade maintained. The true interest of Russia is peace: her expences drain her, beyond what she can spare; and a secession from her bondage to France, would restore, and secure many of her former, and her natural advantages. For an instance of the French ambassador's strict watch on the Emperor Alexander, Vide *Panora Vol IV. p. 816*. To that incident ought to have been added, that Caulincourt laid his hand on the emperor's shoulder while he spoke to him:—could a bound-bailiff have done more?

#### SPAIN

Has attracted the eyes of all the world by events of which her country has been the scene. We have more than once confessed that the veil which concealed the motives for these events in their early stages, and especially those that influenced the Prince of Asturias in his conduct towards his father, is too thick and heavy for us to remove. Po-

liticians who, from their situation, ought to be well informed, seem to think that the PANORAMA has borne rather hardly on the character of this prince, and that he never was really a Frenchman in his heart: they say that many allowances must be made for his greatly embarrassed situation; and that the objects to which his intention pointed, must be well understood, and so must the means in his power to attain them. They say, that whatever his views of Buonaparte's character might be, he could do no otherwise than wish to stand fair with that usurper, and to soothe him, for a time, at least. They say, that the Prince of the Peace was devoted to Buonaparte, and the Prince of Asturias was in opposition to the Prince of the Peace; therefore the Prince of Asturias was no creature of Buonaparte. They urge further, that if he wished to see Spain become a province of France, he had no need to interrupt the then course of proceedings: but if he intended, by a seizure of the power of the state, to prevent that disgrace, then his intention at least deserves commendation.

It is certain that neither he, nor most of the *grandees* of Spain, who repaired to Bayonne were free agents in that act: they were surrounded by French *guards of honour*, the translation of which term is by no means difficult. In short, they were *invited* to visit that city, and the consequences of their refusal would have been serious. The expatriation of the Prince Regent of Portugal was a decided signal for the exertions of the prince of Asturias: and the last act of the princess of Brazil, his sister, was a letter to her brother pointing out his dangers, the duplicity and treason to which he was exposed, and the characteristic and total want of integrity in Buonaparte and his agents, who were then leading him with various cajoleries to his fate. This warning he took into serious consideration, and hence he was desirous of averting those evils that he saw approaching with incalculable rapidity. Under these impressions he quitted Spain: where the deceitful Buonaparte received him, at first, with open arms, and flattered him with all the forms of delusive respect. That Buonaparte had, while at Milan, arranged with his brother Joseph, whose property Spain should become, may rationally be inferred, yet that he endeavoured to persuade the prince of Asturias, now Ferdinand the Seventh, to accept of some vassal principality is generally believed. This Ferdinand refused; and remaining inflexible, every mark of dignity was withdrawn from about his person. His father, very weakly as a man and a sovereign, had resigned his crown to his son, and afterwards protested against his own act of resignation. Ferdinand restored his crown to his father, and the feeble monarch transferred it to Buonaparte, who saw that the

refusal of Ferdinand to relinquish his sovereignty put an effectual bar in the way of his proceeding to take possession of the Spanish throne under the mask of friendship. Buonaparte, however, received from king Charles the transfer of his crown, and immediately conveyed it, on his part, to his brother Joseph, who came from Naples to receive it. In the meantime, Ferdinand, who soon perceived how far the professions of regard protested by Buonaparte would be realized, transmitted several notes to his friends and subjects in Spain, stating his durance, that he was no longer a free agent, and rousing them to activity. The one addressed to the province of Asturias, whence he took his title of prince, happily reached its destination; and, the train having been laid before, an explosion took place which rendered all the management of the crafty Corsican, entirely useless. The ferment increased among the Spanish nation, and manifested itself in acts of tumult on May 2, at Madrid; the slaughter of citizens that ensued, became the signal for insurrection against the French throughout the kingdom, and the Spaniards have manifested an ardour, a patriotism, and a sense of honour, which has baffled all the plans, and defied all the power of the emperor and king. The PANORAMA was fortunate enough to foretell, on several occasions, this resistance of the Spaniards; and in fact, had been led to expect events that have lately happened, several months before they actually manifested themselves by their effects. The state of Spain then, which our last volume left at friendship with France, and at enmity with England, is now completely reversed; and Spain is at ruthless enmity with France, and at peace with England. The French, by their irreligion, their rapacity, and their licentiousness, have altogether alienated the hearts of the Spanish nation, and the troops in their service are not only considered as invaders, but as monsters to be extirpated without remorse or compunction.

#### SWEDEN.

Sweden has exerted her power in attempting the subjection of Norway: in this she has failed. She has seen the Russians invade her province of Finland: where they have sustained great losses. They have obtained possession of Sweaborg (by treachery, says report) yet Russia will reap little profit from her acquisitions. Britain contracted a subsidiary treaty with Sweden; and sent an army to her assistance: but Sweden kept this army at Gottenburgh, useless, loitering; and at last it quitted Sweden in a *huff*: the king thought to rule John Bull, and further, to overrule him; but this John refused to admit: and the army returned, *having never been in the Baltic*. The king is gone to Finland, to command his army in person.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,  
CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From January 1, to June 30, 1808, both  
inclusive.

JANUARY.

2. Capture of three small privateers, *La Sybille*, French, by the *Seine*, Capt. Atkins, Dec. 26; the *Amor de la Patria*, Spanish, by the *Bacchante*, Capt. Inglefield, on the Jamaica station, Sept. 13; *L'Aigle*, French, by the *Resistance*, Capt. Adam, Dec. 27; and *La Réciprocité*, French, by the *Lion*, Capt. Rolles, Dec. 27.

Proclamation, dated Dec. 23, allotting the distribution of prize money, arising from capture of Russian ships; terms as usual.

5. Grant from the King to Sir C. Brisbane, senior officer of the squadron to which *Curaçoa* surrendered, of his royal licence to bear, in addition to his family armorial ensigns, the following augmentation:—"A chief embattled, thereon a ship of war under sail, between two castles; crest out of a naval crown; an arm embowed, grasping a sword, and from the hand a medal suspended by a ribbon; motto "*CURAÇOA*;" supporters—on the dexter side a British sailor, and on the sinister a marine."

9. A notification of the Duke of Manchester having taken the oaths as Governor of Jamaica; Lieut. Gen. Wm. Anne Villette, to be Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, and commander of the forces, with rank of general, in the island; also Francis Hill, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Two proclamations for a general fast on Feb. 17, throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

A notification from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to foreign ministers, of rigorous blockade established by his Majesty of the ports of Carthage, Cadiz, St. Lucar, &c.

Account from Capt. Rainier, of the *Caroline*, of his taking a Spanish register ship, having on board 500,000 Spanish dollars, and 1700 quintals of copper, besides a valuable cargo.

12. Member returned to parliament, for the borough of Beaumaris: Sir Edw. Pryde Lloyd, of Pengwern, in the county of Flint, Bart. in the room of the Right Hon. Thos. Lord Newborough, deceased.

16. Appointment of Sir George Prevost, Bart. to be Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in the room of Sir John Wentworth, Bart.; also commander of the forces, with rank of Lieut. Gen. in Nova Scotia, only.

Captures:—*Le Jaseur*, French brig of 12 guns, by the *Bombay*, Capt. Lye, on the India station, July 10; the *Trente et Quatre*, and *L'Aigle*, French lugger privateers, of 16 guns each, by the *Ariadne* and *Ringdove* in company, on 7th and 8th instant.

VOL. IV. [Lit. Pan. Sup.]

19. Order of Council, of the 6th instant, that claims for Portuguese property, given in by persons duly authorised by the owners, or by the consul or other person authorised by the Portuguese minister resident at this court, shall be admitted in the High Court of Admiralty; and that immediate restitution shall pass of all such property as shall appear, by the bills of lading or other documents found on board Portuguese ships, coming from Portuguese settlements to the ports of Portugal, to belong to her most faithful majesty, or to any of her subjects residing, at the date of this order, in the Brazils, or in any foreign settlement belonging to her crown, or in England, or in any country in amity with his Majesty, upon a general claim for every such ship and goods, given by the Consul under the authority aforesaid; and that the property of the subjects of her most faithful majesty, residing in Portugal, either belonging to them separately, or jointly with subjects residing in the Brazils, as shall be pronounced to belong as claimed, upon a general claim given for the same on board such Portuguese ships as aforesaid; and that all property, under private claims already given, or to be given, and pronounced to be Portuguese property, and belonging to persons resident in Portugal at the date of this order, shall remain subject to his Majesty's further orders; and in the meantime, shall be put into the joint custody of agents to be named on behalf of his Majesty, and on behalf of the Portuguese minister resident at this court, or of any claimant; and that such parts thereof as are perishable, or which it may be otherwise expedient to sell, shall be sold by the aforesaid agents, under commissions to be issued by the High Court of Admiralty, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the said court.

Appointments by the King:—Rev. Chas. Digby, M. A. to be a prebend of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. John Lockman; and Rev. Edw. Christ. Dowdeswell, DD. to be a canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, void by the translation of Right Rev. Father in God Edward Venables, late Bishop of Carlisle, to the Archbishopric of See of York.

Also, by the Prince of Wales:—The Rev. Frederic Wm. Blomberg, A. M. chaplain in ordinary, to be clerk of the closet to his Royal Highness, in the room of the late Dr. Lockman.

21. Extraordinary.—Dispatches from Major Gen. Beresford, and from Rear Adm. Sir S. Hood, announcing their acquisition of the island of Madeira, Dec. 24, 1807. "We had," says Gen. Beresford, "previously to

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the ships coming to anchor, sent to the governor to surrender the island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorised, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th regiments encamped, with their field-pieces, a little to the west of the town." Sir Samuel Hood's letter, dated from Funchal Bay, says:—"The squadron \* and transports, arrived on the 23d off the island of Porto Santo, and off this bay in the forenoon of the 24th; and though the ships were rather baffled by the light winds under the land, on entering the bay, every ship was anchored conformable to my wishes; and being placed within a cable's length of the forts, and the army ready to disembark, the troops were immediately allowed to land and take possession of the principal forts. Next day we met the governor at the Palace of St. Lorenzo, and arranged the articles of capitulation, which were signed on the 26th, in presence of the civil and military officers of the island." The island is to be evacuated and re-delivered to his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France. Arms and ammunition of all kinds to be placed under the possession of the British.

23. Capture of the Entreprenant French privateer, of 16 guns, by the Pandora sloop of war, Capt. Spence. Also, Le Courier French privateer, of 18 guns, by the Linnet brig, Capt. Tracey.

Three addresses to his Majesty:—from the magistracy of Edinburgh; from the merchants, &c. of Glasgow; from the baillies and trustees of the united towns of Glasgow and Newark, expressing a conviction, that vigorous measures alone can insure us a lasting peace, and pledging the addressers to support his Majesty, &c.

26. Congé d'Elire, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to elect a bishop, the Bishopric being void by translation of the Most Reverend Father in God Doctor Edward Venables Vernon to the Archbishopric of York; and recommending Samuel Goodenough, Clerk, LL.D. Dean of Rochester.

Grant from the King to Rev. Walker King, Clerk, DD. of a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, the same being void by the death of Dr. Nathan Wetherall.

31. Captures: the French privateer Marsouin, of 14 guns (thrown overboard) by the

Iris, Capt. Power: the French cutter Success, of 10 guns by the Volage, Capt. Rosenhagen: Le César French privateer, of 4 guns, by the boats of the Herald sloop, under the orders of Lieut. Foreman, in which service four men were wounded: the Grand Argus French privateer, of 4 guns, by the Sibylle, Capt. Upton. Some small vessels, carrying troops from Otranto to Corfu, were met by the Glatton, which took and destroyed nine of them, first taking out 300 soldiers: only two vessels escaped.

## FEBRUARY.

2. Presentation from the King, to Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, M. A. to the Rectory of Bishopsbourne, with the chapel of Barham thereunto annexed, in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury, void by the death of Montagu Davis, Clerk.

Member returned to parliament, for the borough of Clitherow: James Gordon, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of the Hon. John Cust, now Lord Brownlow, called up to the House of Peers; for the borough of Tiverton: Right hon. Richard Rider, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex.

6. Capture of the Quixote Spanish privateer, of 8 guns, by the Savage, capt. Maurice, in the West Indies.

9. Member returned to parliament, for the borough of Wotton Bassett: Benjamin Walsh, of Lower Clapton, in the parish of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, esq. in the room of John Cheesement Severn, esq. who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Capture, Oct. 17, between Tobago and Trinidad, of the Spanish privateer lugger Nuestra Senora Del Carmen, rowing forty sweeps, mounting two carriage-guns, with swivels, small arms, &c. by the Attentive, Lieut. Carr.

Extraordinary.—Dispatches from General Bowyer, and from Rear-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, dated Santa Cruz, Dec. 27, 1807, announcing the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.—On being summoned by General Bowyer and Admiral Cochrane, the commandant of St. Thomas sent out three officers to know the strength of the land and sea forces, before he surrendered. By the capitulation, these colonies must trade under the same laws that govern the British West India islands. The Danish troops are prisoners of war, and to be conveyed to Europe as speedily as possible. It appears that there had been a conspiracy in Santa Cruz to overturn the government.—There were 89 pieces of ordnance of different calibres at St. Thomas's, and 134 at Santa Cruz, besides gunpowder, cartridges, shot, shells, muskets, &c.—The ships found at St. Thomas's and Santa Cruz were:—At St. Thomas's, Danes, 53; English, 2; Americans,

\* Centaur, York, Captain, Intrepid, Afraine, Shannon, Alceste, and Success.

5; *Hamburghers*, 3; *Swedish*, 1. — At *St. Croix*, *Danes*, 21 :—Total 89.

13. Capture of the French lugger privateer *Le Furet*, of 16 guns, by the *Port Mahon* sloop, *Capt. Chambers*.

21. His Majesty's permission to 46th regiment of foot to bear, in addition to any other badges, the word "*DOMINICA*" on its colours and appointments, as a distinguishing mark of the good conduct and exemplary valour displayed by that regiment in defence of the island of *Dominica*, against a very superior French force, in Feb. 1805.

Also his Majesty's permission to the flank companies of 1st battalions of 35th and 61st regiments, and other officers and men of those corps, who served in *Calabria*, to wear on their appointments the word "*MAIDA*," as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those detachments, against the French, July 4, 1806, on the plains of *Maida*.

23. Order from the *Horse-Guards*, dated the 22d :—"His Majesty having been graciously pleased to command, that, in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by a division of his army, under the command of *Major-General Sir John Stuart*, 4th July, 1806, on the plains of *Maida*, the under-mentioned officers of the army, engaged on that day, should enjoy the privilege of wearing a medal; and his Majesty having approved of the medal which has been struck on this occasion, is pleased to command, that it should be worn suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, from a button of the coat on the left side.

"*Major-General Sir John Stuart*, *K. B.*

"*Commanders of Brigades*—*Brig.-Gen. Hon. George Lowrey Cole*, 1st Brigade; *Brig.-Gen. W. Palmer Acland*, 2d brigade; *Col. John Oswald*, 3d brigade.

"*Commanders of Corps*, having the rank of *Lieut.-col.*—*Lieut.-col. James Kempt*, commanding battalion light infantry.—*Lieut. col. hon. K. W. O'Callaghan*, battalion grenadiers.—*Lieut.-col. Robert Ross*, 20th regiment.—*Lieut.-col. Haviland Smith*, 27th ditto.—*Lieut.-col. George Johnson*, 58th ditto, since dead.—*Lieut.-col. Patrick Macleod*, 78th ditto, since dead.—*Lieut.-col. Lewis de Watteville*, *Watteville's corps*.—*Lieut.-col. John Leinoine*, *Royal Artillery*.—*Lieut.-col. Henry Edward Bunbury*, deputy quarter-master-general.

"*FREDERICK*, *Commander in Chief.*"

Capture of *La Revois*, French privateer of 16 guns, by the *Hardy*, *Lieut. Perdreau*.

#### MARCH.

1. Member returned to Parliament, for the town of *Poole*: *Sir Richard Bickerton*, *Bart.* *Vice-Admiral of the White*.

5. Capture of the Danish armed brig,

*Admiral Yawl*, by the *Sappho*, *capt. Langford*, on the 2d inst.

8. French privateers captured :—*La Nouvelle Enterprize*, of one gun, and 55 men, by the *Nimrod*, *Spear*; *L'Amiral Gantheaume*, of 4 guns, and 28 men, by the *Racehorse*, *Capt. Fisher*.

Members returned to Parliament :—For the county of *Westmeath*, *Hon. Hercules Robert Pakenham*, of *Pakenham Hall*, in county of *Westmeath*, in the room of *William Smith, Esq.* who has accepted the office of his Majesty's *Escheator of Munster*.—For the borough of *Ennis*, *William Fitzgerald, Esq.* of the borough of *Ennis*: and of *Inchicronan*, in the room of the *Right Hon. James Fitzgerald*, who, since his election, has accepted the office of his Majesty's *Escheator of Munster*.

15. Grant from the King, to *Rev. William Beaumont Busby*, to be *Dean* of the cathedral church of *Rochester*, void by the promotion of *Dr. Sam. Goodenough* to the bishopric of *Carlisle*.

19. The *Drunkerquois*, French privateer, driven on shore at *Katwyck*, on the 5th inst. by the *Princess Augusta* hired cutter, *Lieut. McCulloch*.

Grant from the King, to the *Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, M. A.* of a prebend of the *Free Chapel* of *St. George*, in the *Castle of Windsor*, void by the resignation of *Dr. William Beaumont Busby*.

22. Grant of knighthood to *Brig.-Gen. Charles Shipley*, of the *Royal Engineers*.

Members returned to Parliament for the borough of *Grampond*: *Robert Williams*, the younger, of the city of *London*, banker; and *John Teed*, of the borough of *Plymouth*, in the county of *Devon*, *Esq.*

26. Account of the destruction of *L'Appropos*, French corvette, from the *Isle of France*, with dispatches, in *Vivero Bay*, on her return to *Ferrol*, March 14, by the boats of the *Emerald*, *Capt. Maitland*, although opposed by several forts, and by considerable bodies of troops. The *Emerald* had 9 killed and 15 wounded; among the latter were the 1st *lieut. both marine officers*, and a *master's mate*.

Dispatches from *Vice-Admiral Dacres*, on the *Jamaica station*, mentioning the following captures :—French schooner, *Experiment*, two guns, by the *Reindeer*. Spanish privateer, *Juliana*, four twelve-pound carronades, one long eighteen-pounder, and 83 men; by the schooners, *Gracieux* and *Gypsy*. Spanish letter of marque, laden with leather, and 24,000 dollars, by the *Elk*; French schooner, *Lyonnaise*, of five guns, another run on shore, and destroyed by the *Reindeer*. The cutter and jolly-boat of the *Confiance*, *Capt. Yeo*, sent to row guard at the mouth of the *Tagus*, to watch the Russian fleet, observing a French gun-boat at anchor, above *St. Julians*,



boarded her and brought her out, after some resistance. She proved to be *La Canonian*, mounting one 24 and two 6-pounders, with fifty men.

30. A grant from the king, to the Rev. Joseph Goodall, D. D. of a prebend of his majesty's free chapel of St. George in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Dr. Phillip Du Val.

Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier appointed to be his majesty's high commissioner to general assembly of church of Scotland.

#### APRIL.

2. Order of council, dated March 30, referring to the orders of Nov. 11 and 25, which prohibited all trade in the produce or manufacture of France or her allies or of any other country at war with Great Britain. By the present order, British ships are prohibited from exporting and conveying produce or manufacture of countries or colonies alluded to, from Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Gibraltar, Malta, or from any neutral or allied country, to any other country or place than to a port of the United Kingdom, unless such articles shall have been previously imported into such places as aforesaid from some port of the United Kingdom.

5. Capture of the French privateer *Ren-nair*, of 14 guns, by the *Dryad*, Capt. Drummond.

Grant from the King to Rev. Frederick Blomberg, M. A. of a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the death of Dr. Samuel Smith.

9. Capture of Danish privateer brig *Ferdenskiold*, of 10 guns and 62 men, from Bergen, which had made five captures during former cruizes, by the *Ringdove*, Lieut. Peak.

12. Dispatches from major-General Sherbrooke, commander of the troops in Sicily, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Messina, Feb. 8, announcing the surrender of the Sicilian garrison of Reggio, to the French, Feb. 3, in consequence of some battering cannon, sent from Sicily for its relief, having fallen into the hands of gen. Regnier. In endeavouring to recover the Sicilian gun-boats, which fell into the enemy's hands on the evening of the 30th ult. the *Delight* sloop of war unfortunately got on shore on the Calabrian coast: she was next day burnt, to prevent her being of use to the enemy. Capt. Hanfield, with several of his ship's company, was killed; and Capt. Secombe, of the *Glatton*, on board the *Delight*, was very dangerously wounded, and, with the remainder, made prisoners. Capt. Secombe was permitted, the next day, to pass over to Messina, on his parole, but on the 3d of February he died of his wounds.

Another letter from the same officer, dated Feb. 23, announces the evacuation of the castle of Seylla, on the 17th. "After being invested," says Lieut. Col. Robertson, "by

General Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by 14 pieces of heavy ordnance; but I have the heartiest satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner. On the 31st of December, the advanced workmen, and the outposts of the *masse*, were driven in by three French battalions and a detachment of cavalry, under general Millet, which took post upon the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his outposts to Favazzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the garrison of the castle consisted of about 200 British, and from 4 to 500 *masse* occupied the town. In various partial actions the enemy suffered severely; particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 3d Light Infantry were cut to pieces. On the 6th of February, the French descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns; and from this day they honoured our little castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege. The skirmishes between the enemy and the *masse* became very serious: the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their advance with heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides: our guns, however, covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina without leaving a man in the enemy's hands. The force with Gen. Regnier was about 6000 men; with five 24-pounders, five eighteens, and four mortars, besides field-pieces. On the morning of the 11th, he opened his batteries. On the 14th our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless. From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five 24-pounders became incessant. In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the sea staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them. The fire from the breaching batteries on the evening of the 16th bent their undivided fury against the left bastion, with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances that I received your orders to evacuate the castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. Total killed 3 gunners, 8 rank and file; 1 bombardier, 8 gunners, 22 rank and file, wounded."

Capture of L'Actiff, lugger privateer, of Dieppe, of 14 guns, by the Medusa.

Order of council, permitting, under certain regulations, importation, for six months, of provision, &c. specified in former orders.

19. Capture of Danish ship of the line: Prince Christian Frederick of 74 guns, by his majesty's ship Stately, Capt. Parker, March 22. "Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his majesty's ship Nassau, at two P. M. we observed a strange sail. It was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching, he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we should have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past seven P. M. Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action; and in a few minutes after the Stately closed. A running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides; on which he struck, about half past nine P. M. Before my first lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. At day-light of the 23d, it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore. The Danes were preparing artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded (in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running), the enemy's ship was set on fire on the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up. The enemy had 55 killed and 88 wounded. We have received considerable damage in our masts and rigging. The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper bolted, commanded by Capt. Jayson, complement 620 men, had 576 on board."—Stately: 2 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 26 seamen, 2 marines, wounded. Total 32.—Nassau 1 seaman, killed; 11 seamen, 5 marines, wounded; 1 seaman missing. Total 17. Officers wounded: Stately Lieut. Cole, slightly; Mr. Lemon, boatswain, severely; Mr. Davis, master's mate, slightly. Nassau: Mr. Edward J. Johnson, volunteer 1st class, slightly.

A dispatch from rear admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, inclosing a letter from capt. Fleetwood Pellew, of his majesty's ship Psyche, stating the capture of the Dutch corvette ship Scipio, of 24 guns, in Samarang Bay, in the Island of Java, on the 31st of August last, together with the Dutch armed brig Ceres, of 12 guns, and a

large merchant ship under their convoy, from Batavia.

26. Gallant defence made by the Grasshopper sloop, capt. Searle, against the Spanish brig of war, St. Joseph, of twelve 24 pounders, and 98 men, which came out from Carthagena to attack her Dec. 11; but after a sharp action of 15 minutes she struck her colours, and ran on shore.

Capture of seven tartanes, and destruction of two gun-boats, by the Alceste, Capt. Maxwell.—"I have the honour to inform you," says Capt. M., "that when at anchor to day, with his Majesty's ship Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, St. Sebastian's light-house S. E. distance three miles, wind W. S. W. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about twenty gun-boats, and a numerous train of flying artillery on the beach. At three P. M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Roia; at four, the enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half-past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf, compelled the gun-boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Roia, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Captain Searle, in the Grasshopper, who kept in upon the shoal to the southward of the town so near as to drive the enemy from the guns with grape from his 32 pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alceste and Mercury."

Letter from Capt. Rainier, dated 19th of October, 1806, inclosing list of Dutch ships taken and run on shore at Batavia, October 8, 1806, by the Caroline, viz. Zeerop, 14 guns, Capt. Groot, taken; Maria, Reygersbergen, Commodore Fager, ditto; Phoenix, 36 guns, Capt. Vanderzader, Maria Wilhelmina, 6 guns, William, 20 guns, Capt. Fitters; Patriot, 18 guns; Zeepong, 14 guns; and seven merchant ships, run on shore.

Destruction of a French schooner, near Altavella, by the Decouverte, Lieut. Campbell, and capture of Le Dorade, from St. Domingo.

Also capture of a Spanish letter of marque, and the French schooner privateer Harlequin, which had done much mischief on the Jamaica station.

Members returned to serve in parliament.—For Sandwich: John Spratt Rainier, Esq. Capt. R. N. in the room of Peter Rainier, Esq. deceased.—Also for the Borough of

St. Mawes: Right Honourable George Granville Leveson Gower (commonly called Earl Gower), eldest son of the most noble the Marquis of Stafford, in the room of Scrope Bernard, Esq. who accepted the office of Steward of his Majesty's manor of East Hendred, Berks.

30. The following promotion of flag officers:—

*Admirals of the White.*—C. Buckner, Esq. Rt. Hon. Lord Gardner—To be Admirals of the Red.

*Admirals of the Blue.*—R. Man, Esq. Sir G. Young, Kt. J. Henry, Esq. R. Bligh, Esq. A. Græme, Esq.—To be Admirals of the White.

*Vice-Admirals of the Red.*—J. Brown, Esq. J. L. Douglas, Esq. W. Swiney, Esq. C. E. Nugent, Esq. C. P. Hamilton, Esq. E. Dod, Esq. Sir C. Cotton, Bart.—To be Admirals of the Blue.

*Vice-Admirals of the White.*—J. Whiteshed, Esq. A. Kempe, Esq. S. Child, Esq. Rt. Hon. C. Lord Lecale, T. Taylor, Esq. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. Sir R. Calder, Bart. J. R. Dacres, Esq. Hon. G. C. Berkeley, T. West, Esq. J. Douglas, Esq. P. Aplin, Esq.—To be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

*Vice-Admirals of the Blue.*—G. Bowen, R. Montagu, R. Ferguson, E. Edwards, Esqs. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B., E. T. Smith, Esq. Sir T. Graves, K. B., T. M. Russell, Esq. S. Moriarty, Esq. Sir H. Trollope, Knt. Sir H. E. Stanhope, Bart. R. McDouall, B. Douglas, J. Wickey, J. Fish, J. Knight, Esqs. E. Thornborough, Esq.—To be Vice-Admirals of the White.

*Rear-Admirals of the Red.*—T. Drury, A. Bertie, Esqs. Rt. Hon. W. Earl of Northesk, K. B. J. Vashon, Esq. Sir W. H. Douglas, Bart. T. Wells, Esq. Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Sir I. Coffin, Bart. J. Aylmer, S. Osborn, R. Bager, Esqs.—To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

*Rear-Admirals of the White.*—J. Faulkner, J. C. Purvis, T. Jones, W. Donnett, W. Wolseley, J. Manley, G. Murray, J. Sutton, R. Murray, Esqs. Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B., J. Markham, C. Stirling, H. D. Darby, E. Bowater, G. Palmer, W. O'Brien Drury, W. Effington, Esqs.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

*Rear-Admirals of the Blue.*—J. McDougall, J. Alms, E. Harvey, J. Peyton, Esqs. Sir E. Nagle, Kt.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

*Rear-Admirals of the Blue.*—J. Wells, R. Grindall, G. Martin, Esqs. Sir A. Bail, Bart. Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Sir W. S. Smith, Kt. T. Sotheby, E. O'Brien, N. Branton, W. Hancock Kelly, J. Chanak, Esqs. Hon. Michael De Courcy, William Bentinck, Esq. P. Minchin, Esq.

P. D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, J. Hunter, F. Pender, W. Albany Otway, G. Lumsdaine, Esqs. Sir S. Hood, K. B. H. Nicholls, H. Sawyer, Esqs.—To be Rear-Admirals of the White.

The undermentioned captains were also appointed flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet, viz. R. Devereux Fancourt, E. Buller, Hon. R. Stopford, M. Robinson, T. Revell Shivers, C. Cobb, F. Pickmore, J. S. Hall, J. Dilkes, W. Lechmere, T. Foley, C. Tyler, R. Carthew Reynolds, R. Watson, Esqs. Hon. A. Hyde Gardner, M. Dixon, G. Losack, W. Mitchell, G. Hart, T. Bertie, Esqs.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Also Charles Boyles, Esq. Sir Thomas Williams, Kt. William Hargood, Esq. and Robert Moorsom, Esq.—To be Colonels of his Majesty's royal marine forces, in the room of Edward Buller, Esq. The Hon. Robert Stopford, William Sechmere, Esq. and Thomas Foley, Esq. appointed flag-officers, of his Majesty's fleet.

James Gambier, Esq. appointed to be his Majesty's Consul General in the Portuguese dominions in South America; with the honour of knighthood.

Capture of the Furet French privateer, of six guns by the Skylark, Capt. Sturt.

## MAY.

3. Capture of the island of Maria Galante, on March 2.—Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, in his official letter to Sir A. Cochrane, dated March 3, says:—"Finding the island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadalupe, I gave Capt. Pigot the command of about two hundred seamen and marines from the ship: named in the margin\* and, the 2d instant, we weighed from Petit Terre, and, a little after day-light, we effected a landing about two miles from the town with little opposition, and, soon after, the island surrendered at discretion, and the commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.—I find it a very valuable island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores."—Ordnance found in the island. Town of Grand Bourg, one 6-pounder field piece; Fort, two 24-pounders and one 6-pounder; Vieux Fort, two 18-pounders; St. Louis, two 18-pounders; Le Marechal, two 24-pounders; Le Bas, one 24-pounder; Cape Esterren two 12-pounders; 300 small arms; 100 barrels of powder in the grand magazine.

Member returned to parliament, for the borough of Wareham: Sir Samuel Romilly, Kt. of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of

\* Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla.

Middlesex; in the room of Sir Granby Thomas Calcraft, who, has accepted the office of steward of his Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

Notice from the Foreign Office, dated May 4, that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and the island of Zealand.

Also the names of the members of the new Board of Admiralty, rear admiral Domett having succeeded lord Gambier.

A proclamation offering the royal pardon to seamen and marines, deserters from his majesty's service, since October 10, 1805; provided they return to their duty, by December 31, 1808.

10. Capture of the *Tropard* French privateer, of 5 guns by the *Pheasant*, Capt. Palmer.

14. Capture of the island of Desada, March 30, by Captain Selby, of the *Cerberus*, and the *Lily*, *Pelican*, *Express*, *Swinger*, and *Mosambique*. The shore was defended by a battery of two nine pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour, together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about 70 men, who opened their fire upon the boats; but a cannonading from the squadron soon silenced them. At four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole island surrendered without further opposition.

The capture was effected without loss. The batteries and great guns were destroyed. Ordnance, &c. found on the island were:—At the principal battery, 3 twenty-four pounders, and 2 nine pounders. At the Grand Bourg 2 nine pounders, and 2 dismounted six pounders; 50 whole barrels of powder, and 50 muskets.

Capture of two Spanish vessels, from South America, and two gun-boats, also destruction of two other gun-boats, off Faro, by the *Grasshopper* and the *Rapid*, sloops, commanded by Capt. Searle and Lieut. Burgh, on the 23d of April, after a very severe action of two hours and a half: the cargoes on board the two Spanish vessels are worth £30,000 each. We had one man killed, Capt. S. slightly, and three seamen severely wounded. Both vessels suffered very much in their hulls, masts, sails, and rigging. The enemy's loss was very great: in the two gun-boats captured, they had 40 killed and wounded.

Captures:—The Spanish schooner *Santisima Trinidad*, of four guns, by the *Tweed*, Capt. Symonds, Feb. 29, on the Jamaica station; the French privateer, *L'Aventure* of three guns by ditto, March 16; the Spanish felucca, *Santo Christo* by the *Morne Fortunée*, Lieut. Rorie, March 10; and the French privateer, *Le Hazard*, of four guns

by the *Franchise*, Capt. Dashwood, 12 leagues south of Scilly, Feb. 23.

Order of council dated 4th inst. for restoring all Portuguese property, belonging to Portuguese subjects now within this realm, or who are with their lawful sovereign in the Brazils. With respect to the property of those who are unhappily under the government and authority of France, an especial reference is to be made to the Prince Regent; and until his pleasure shall be known, no distribution of it is to take place.

Order of council of the 11th inst. for regulating trade between this country and the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, now in the possession of his majesty, agreeably to the trade between Great Britain and the West India islands.

17. Capture of the French privateer *Malvina*, of 14 guns with her prize, the English ship *Juliana*, by the *Guerrière*, Capt. Skene, off Barbadoes.

Member returned to parliament for the shire of Sutherland. Brig.-Gen. John Randall Mackenzie, of Suddie, in the room of the right hon. William Dundas, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

21. Ten vessels cut out from Flodstrand, on the coast of Jutland, by the boats of the *Daphne*, Captain Mason, and *Tartarus*, Captain Russell, April 25, viz.

Five brigs, of apparently from 130 to 190 tons, deeply laden with grain and provision.

Three galliots, of about 110 tons each, two deeply laden as above, and one light. One schooner of about 80 tons: one sloop of about 90 tons, deeply laden as above.

Captures:—Danish privateer *Kratlesminde*, of 8 guns, by the *Salsette*, Capt. Bathurst; the French privateer *Passe-partout*, 16 guns: with nine English prisoners on board, by the *Royal George* revenue yacht, commanded by Mr. J. S. Curry, on the 2d instant, off the coast of Scotland.

Order of council of the 18th instant, directing that the order of Nov. 11, relating to the trade of neutrals, shall be considered as having been received in all places on the continent of North and South America, extending from N. Lat. 10° to 30°, on the 10th day of February last.

24. Capture of the *Deux Frères*, French privateer, of two guns, by the *Acuve* excise cutter, off Falmouth.

Members returned to serve in Parliament: county of Rutland: Charles Noel Noel, of Exton in the county of Rutland, Esq. in the room of Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, Burghs of Kirkwall, Tair, Dingwall, Dornock, and Wick: William Henry Freemantle, of Stanhope Street, May Fair, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of John Randall

Mackenzie, Esq. who has accepted the *Chiltern Hundreds*. \*

28. Appointment of James Montgomerie, Esq. to be governor of the Island of Dominica.

Unsuccessful attempt by the boats of the *Renommée* and *Grasshopper* to cut out some vessels from under the *Torre des Estacio* near Carthagena.

Capture and destruction of eleven merchantmen, on the Spanish coast, by the *Redwing*, Captain Usher, under convoy of *El Diligente*, two 24-pounders, two 8-pounders, and 60 men, sunk, *Boreas*, two 24-pounders, two 8-pounders, and 60 men, ditto, No. 1. two 24-pounders, one 36-pounder, and 36 men ditto, No. 6. one 24-pounder, and 40 men, ditto, No. 107. two six-pounders, and 35 men, escaped. A mistico, four 6-pounders, and twenty men, taken.—A felucca, four 3-pounders, and 20 men, escaped.—Seven merchantmen were taken, one escaped. The wind being light, and the enemy on their sweeps, the *Redwing* could not close nearer than musket shot, before they tacked into shoal water. Their first determination was to board, but fetching within point blank shot, they lost all confidence.

Captures:—the *Etoile de Buonaparte*, of 6 guns, by the *Unity*, Capt. Campbell; the Italian brig of war *Friedland*, of 16 guns, by the *Standard* and *Active*, off Corfu.

31. Capture of the Dutch frigate *Guelderland*, of 36 guns, by the *Virginie*, Captain Bruce. The *Guelderland* was manned with 257 men, and had 23 passengers, a fortnight from Bergen. It was after an hour and a half's gallant defence in a night action, on the 19th, that her captain surrendered; his mast being shot by the board, 25 of his men killed, and 40 severely wounded. The enemy wore three times, and in his effort to come round the fourth, fell on board the *Virginie*, and did her the only damage worth notice; for I have been fortunate, says Captain Bruce, having only 1 man killed, and 1 badly wounded. The night was extremely dark, and the swell so great that the boarders could not act.

Order of council, prohibiting exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms, and ammunition, for six months, from June 6.

#### JUNE.

4. Capture of the *Wovehalsen*, Danish privateer, of 6 guns, by the Revenue cutter, *Prince William Henry*, on the Scotch coast.

\* An authentic alphabetical list of the House of Commons summoned to meet June 1807, completed to August 31, 1807, will be found in *Panorama*, Vol. II. (at the commencement) with a list of his majesty's ministers. The variations that may have happened since that period have been carefully noticed, either in our official Gazette information, or in the Register of Events.

11. Capture and destruction of 27 Danish boats off the island of Samsø, by the boats of the *Falcon*, Captain Price.

Destruction of a Danish cutter, by the *Sevan*, Lieut. Lucas, off Bornholm.

Capture of the *Nuestra Señora de los Dolores*, of 2 guns, with 1900 dollars on board, by the *Diamond*, Captain Argles, on the Jamaica station, Feb. 29.

Capture of the Danish privateer *Kjokke*, of 6 guns, by the *Ariadne*, Capt. Farquhar, on the Leith station.

14. A *Congé d'Elire*, to the dean and chapter of Worcester to elect a bishop void by the death of the right reverend father in God Dr. Richard Hurd, late bishop thereof; and recommending right reverend father in God Dr. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, bishop of Hereford.

18. Proclamation, revoking former orders relating to distribution of prizes, and appointing a new distribution. (Vide *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1292).

21. Capture of *L'Élé*, French lugger privateer, by the *Cracker*, Lieut. Leach.

25. Capture by Capt. Sheriff, of the sloop *Lilly*, and squadron under his command, of the *Jean Jacques*, French letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns, but only six mounted. April 21.

Order of council of the 22d instant, permitting importation into, and exportation from, West India islands, for 12 months, of certain descriptions of provision, lumber, &c. in neutral vessels, belonging to states in amity with his majesty.

28. Intelligence from Sir Edward Pellew, on board the *Culloden*, *Griessse Harbour*, Dec. 14, 1807; that Sir Edward had sailed from Malacca Nov. 20, and had arrived with the squadron of his majesty's ships named in the margin\*, off Point Panka, at the eastern extremity of Java, on the 5th of the following month, with the troops on board them; that, in conjunction with Lieut. Col. Lockhart, commanding the troops, he had sent a flag of truce to treat with the commandant of the Dutch naval force, for the surrender of the ships of war lying at *Griessse*; and that the admiral had caused the ships named at the foot † hereof to be burnt (they having been previously scuttled by the Dutch); that all the guns, military stores, &c. in the garrison of *Griessse*, had, together with the battery of *Sambelangan*, on the island of *Madura*, been destroyed.

\* *Culloden*, *Powerful*, *Caroline*, *Fox*, *Vic-toire*, *Samarang*, *Seaflower*, *Jaseur*, and *Worcester* transport.

† *Revolutie*, 70 guns; *Ploto*, 70 guns; *Kortenaar*, 68 guns, sheer-hulk; *Ruttkoff*, Company's ship of 1000 tons, pierced for 40 guns.



## REGISTER OF EVENTS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

From January 1, to June 30, 1808, both inclusive.

## JANUARY.

8. Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham were presented with the swords which had been voted to them by the Corporation of London; the former for his gallant conduct in the battle of Maida, in the preceding year; the latter for the capture of Buenos Ayres.

16. A meeting of the catholics of Corke was held, at the Bush tavern, in that city. Stephen Roche, Esq. being called to the chair, resolutions were entered into, expressing their determination to pursue every legal and constitutional means for the repeal of their remaining political disabilities. For this purpose a petition to the legislature was read by Justin McCarthy, Esq. which was unanimously agreed to. A committee of fourteen was chosen to act as the organ of the body for the city, and to conduct future proceedings.

19. General orders issued from the Horse Guards, declaring Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. colonel of East York regiment of militia, to have been found guilty by a court martial of being drunk on duty; his Majesty had been pleased to confirm the sentence of the court martial that the said Sir Charles Hotham, bart. should be cashiered.

22. At the quarter assembly of the common council of the city of Dublin, the claims of the catholics being taken into consideration, Mr. Giffard moved, "that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to support his ministers against the *disaffected*, who petitioned for peace."—The address was agreed to, and certain of the aldermen and commons, with the assistance of the recorder, were deputed to prepare the same. Mr. Giffard then moved, "that the assembly appoint a committee to prepare a petition against the catholic claims." Mr. Farrell proposed, "as an amendment, that the question should be postponed for one year. Mr. Giffard replied shortly; after which, upon a ballot, there appeared for the original motion, 50—for the amendment, 19.—After a few words from Mr. Willis, urging the wisdom and policy of using every effort to conciliate the catholic body, the petition was put and carried without a division.

On the same day (22d) at a numerous meeting of the Roman catholic inhabitants of Galway, it was,—“resolved unanimously, that we concur in opinion with the Roman Catholic committee of Dublin, and adopt the petition prepared last year by the said committee as ours—and approve of the said petition's being presented to the Imperial parliament this session.”

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tion's being presented to the Imperial parliament this session.”

26. Correspondence between the British government and the Austrian ministers was laid before parliament; also a correspondence between the British and Russian ministers.

28. The trial of general Whitelocke, by a court martial, commenced at Chelsea college. It closed March 15: on the 24th, the sentence of the court, *cashiering* him, was made public. (*Vide Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 171)

## FEBRUARY.

1. Correspondence laid before parliament, respecting the proposed mediation of the Russian government.

3. The Sicilian garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French. (*Vide Gazette* of April 12.)

7. Advices received of the surrender of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, in December, 1807. (*Vide Gazette* of February 8.)

8. A most destructive fire to the cause of literature, broke out at the office of Messrs. Nicholls and Son; for particulars, *vide Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 1311.

10. Declaration of the emperor of Russia against Sweden.

15. Received the king of Prussia's decree of December 1, 1807, for prohibiting intercourse between Prussian states and Great Britain.

17. The castle of Seylla evacuated by the English, and entered by the French. (*Vide Gazette* of April 12.)

18. Manifesto issued by the Austrian government, breaking off connexion with England.

22. Correspondence between the British and American ministers, on right of search by British ships, laid before parliament.

26. State papers, relative to conduct of late ministers towards Russia, laid before parliament.

29. Additional papers, on the Austrian mediation, laid before parliament.

Declaration against Sweden issued by the Danish government, charging the court of Stockholm with observing a total silence, while all Europe resounded with the cry of indignation at the attack of England on Copenhagen. It complains of the facility afforded before the reduction of Stralsund, to the departure of the English forces from Pomerania, and of the present engagements between Great Britain and Sweden.

## MARCH.

4. In the court of King's Bench, *Gregson v. Thacker*, the plaintiff recovered £200 damages, for criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife. The defendant was plaintiff's coachman. The damages were laid at 10,000l.; but the Jury took into consideration the gross misconduct of the woman, who was addicted

to drinking, and appeared to have urged the defendant to the crime. On this trial another connexion appeared, which was afterwards the subject of another trial, *Gregon v. M'Taggart*.

11. Declaration issued by king of Sweden, in answer to Russian manifesto.

17. A French decree of this date, orders that, throughout France, a synagogue and Israelite consistory is to be established for every 2000 Jews, but there can be only one consistorial synagogue for a department. The consistory is to superintend the Rabbis, and see that their teaching be conformable to the doctrines of the grand Sanhedrim. They are to give information respecting the Jewish conscripts of their districts. Every Jew, who wishes to settle in France or Italy, must give three months previous notice to the nearest consistory. There is to be a central consistory at Paris: each consistory is to have a grand rabbi, elected by 25 notables. The rabbis of the central consistory are to have a salary of 6000 francs, those of the consistorial synagogue 3000, and the other rabbis are not to have less than 1000 francs.

Another French decree, of the same date, annuls all obligations for loans made by Jews to minors, without sanction of their guardians, to married women without consent of their husbands, or to military men without authority of their superior officers. Bills granted by French subjects to Jews cannot be demanded, unless the holders prove that full value was given, without any fraud. All debts accumulated by interest above 5 per cent. are to be reduced by the courts of law. If the interest growing on the capital exceed 10 per cent. the contract is to be declared usurious. After July 1, 1808, no Jew will be allowed to trade without a patent, renewable annually. This patent, prefects are not to grant to any individual, until he produce a certificate of character, testifying that he is no usurer. No Jew not actually domiciliated in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, can be admitted to a domicile there. In other departments, the Jews cannot be allowed to settle, except on condition of their purchasing rural property, and abandoning commerce. Buonaparte may, however, grant exceptions to individuals. The Jews of the conscription are required to perform personal service, and are not allowed to find substitutes. These regulations are to continue during ten years, in the hope that after that period there will be no difference between the moral character of the Jews and other citizens of the empire. If the contrary appear, the law will be continued.—The Jews of Bourdeaux, of the Gironde, and of the Landes, having given no cause for complaint, are not subjected to these regulations.

19. Charles IV. abdicated the throne of

Spain, in favour of his son, Ferdinand, prince of Asturias.

21. Answer published by court of Stockholm to Danish declaration of war.

22. Baron Jacobi, the Prussian minister, at the court of London, having departed from England arrived off Calais, and was not allowed to land, although he had a passport from the French government; vide particulars, *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1293.

24. General Murat, *alias* the grand duke of Berg, entered Madrid.

25. At Guildhall, in the city of London, a special court of common council was held, for the purpose of voting an address to his majesty on the important state of public affairs, and to assure his majesty of the unshaken attachment of that court to his majesty's most sacred person and government: also, to petition both houses of parliament, expressing the regret of the court on the fate of the bill for preventing the granting of offices in reversion, and their hope, that with this first fruit of the exertions of the committee of finance, every attempt at a reform in the burdens under which the people of this country labour, was not to be abandoned.—Mr. Dixon moved the address accordingly.—Mr. Goodbehere moved, as an amendment, "that this court, disclaiming all party views and considerations, thinks it highly necessary, in the present important juncture of affairs, to support his majesty by every means in its power, in resisting the dangers with which we are threatened; that nothing would so much tend to the attaining of so desirable an object as the reforming the public expenditure, and abolishing all places and pensions in reversion, and it is highly necessary for the court to express its sentiments respecting the same to both houses of parliament."

Mr. Goodbehere's motion having been put and negatived, the original motion was carried, by a majority of 13.

Charles IV. king of Spain, by an official document, protests and declares that his decree of March 19, in which he renounced his crown in favour of his son, is a deed to which he was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of his beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

30. The island of Descada surrendered to the British arms. (*Vide Gazette* of May 14).—A treaty of alliance and subsidy, between his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of the two Sicilies, signed at Palermo.

#### APRIL.

1. Petitions from the corporation of London, in common council, presented to parliament on the rejection of the reversion bill. That to the house of lords was presented by

the duke of Norfolk. In the house of commons the petition was presented by the sheriffs of London.

Decree issued by the Russian government, prohibiting the importation of all manufactured goods.

6 and 7. Extraordinary flooding of the river Frome, at Bristol, caused by an uncommon swell of fresh water. On the 6th the water began to rise, and in the course of the night and following morning, a considerable part of the city was under water. A stream rushing with the utmost impetuosity through Newfound-land-street, Rosemary-lane, Old King-street, Merchant-street, Brodmead, and St. James's parks. All the avenues and places adjacent, presented one immense sheet of water, in many places four feet deep, and at least three feet in the centre of several streets; all the cellars and lower apartments were filled, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee for refuge to the upper stories. Five or six boats were employed all day in removing the people, and in carrying provisions to those who were obliged to remain. The goods upon the banks of the Wear, and the adjoining shops, were either swept away, or damaged by the flood. A new strongly built wall, 150 yards in extent near Earle's Mead, was washed down. The lands about Stapleton and Bedminster were overflowed, and the canal dam was slightly injured. On the 7th the waters subsided.

13. At the close of the Old Bailey sessions, 9 prisoners received sentence of death; 25 were ordered to be transported for seven years; and upwards of 40 were sentenced to punishment for petty offences.

30. The king (Charles) and queen of Spain arrived at Bayonne; and were followed by the new king of Spain, Ferdinand, with many of the highest grandees of Spain, &c. &c.

#### MAY.

2. A dreadful massacre at Madrid, by the French troops. (Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 988, and lxx. *et seq.*)

6. The new king, Ferdinand, of Spain, under the influence of Buonaparte, resigns his crown to his father.

8. Charles IV and Ferdinand VIIth, resign all right and title to the crown of Spain, in favour of Buonaparte.

13. The Pope's Nuncio, who had escaped from Lisbon, arrived in London, being driven by stress of weather, out of his intended course for the Brazils. (Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 799.)

20. Decree issued by the Dutch government, forbidding the admission of any vessel whatever into the Dutch ports, including even those laden with salt.

21. In the *Courant* of Rome, of this date, is a decree by Buonaparte, for deposing the

Pope, and for uniting the provinces of the papal territory to the kingdom of Italy, and establishing various local regulations as to their government.

By another decree, of same date, all cardinals, prelates, and other officers of the Romish court, born in the kingdom of Italy, are ordered to retire to the place of their birth before June 5, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, May 11, the papal officers had already been dismissed.

24. A serious riot commenced at Manchester, among the weavers, with the view of obtaining an advance in their wages. The riot was suppressed about the 1st of June.

Between ten and eleven o'clock in the night of the 24th May, the inhabitants of Fort Spain (Isle of Trinidad), were suddenly awoken by the drums beating, and bells ringing the alarm. Fire was soon found to be the cause, and in the house of Dr. Schaw, in Frederick-street, one of the narrowest, most populous, and built altogether of timber; the focus, from whence the conflagration issued, threatening, by its impetuosity, devastation all around.—The fire from the inflammable and combustible materials of Dr. Schaw's shop in which were stored quantities of nitre, sulphur, ether, and other rectified spirits, and essential oils, soon raged with inconceivable violence; and diverging from that focus in every direction, the whole of that street, together with Henry-street on the East, Chacon-street on the West, and King and Queen-streets on the North and South, were soon enveloped in the devouring element; and to those who had time to reflect, afforded a melancholy presage of the total destruction of the town. The terror which took possession of the unfortunate tenants and proprietors of this neighbourhood is not to be described, nor can fancy paint a scene of such astonishment and dismay.—They were roused from their sleep to behold the very flames bursting into their chamber windows, and had but sufficient time to abandon all and save their lives. The screams of the women and children running distractedly through the streets, in search of a place of safety—the neighing, or rather squealing of horses and mules, many of which were burned to death in their stables—and the loud and frequent reports of butts of spirituous liquors and of gunpowder as the fire reached them,—altogether formed an assemblage of horror, as awful as it was terrific. Of lives we have not heard of any being lost, except a negro, and a grenadier of the 37th.—When day broke, and the smoke, which hovered over the ground and could not ascend from its own density, had cleared away by the morning breeze, a view of desolation presented itself not to be described; a large and populous town which, but a few hours before, bore the second rank in our wind-

ward island possessions, had vanished, and nothing remained but stacks of chimnies and walls in ruins; not an atom of any thing inflammable escaped, and in many places bottles and glass ware, and even pot metal, were found to have been in a state of fusion. Twelve squares or blocks of houses have been entirely consumed, and nine partially; making 435 principal houses or stores with fronts to the streets, besides back stores and out-offices, which may be estimated at four times that number at least, and the whole at a moderate calculation, worth 3,500,000 dollars, the lodging or property of about 4,500 persons, who are now in the streets, and numbers of them totally destitute. Of the value of the merchandize, produce, and effects destroyed, no idea can be yet formed: but government has called for the account of every person's loss upon oath, which will exceed, fit is thought, half a million sterling. Of the public buildings, not one has been saved. The government-house, the custom-house, the hospital, the Protestant church, the gaol, the town-hall, a part of the public archives and the Treasurers'-offices, all have fallen a sacrifice to the flames. The commissaries' stores and king's provisions were by great exertion saved; and to this source many owe in a great measure their subsistence. All the tents which could be spared in the garrison, have been pitched in Brunswick-square, to lodge the unfortunate sufferers, who have neither house nor home, and they are numerous. On the part of government, every measure that could contribute to alleviate the public misery has been taken. Expresses have been sent to the neighbouring colonies, to the Spanish main, and to the United States, for supplies. A committee has been appointed to receive donations of every kind that can be useful; and distribute to those who are in need, rations of bread, flesh, and fish; salted, and even fresh beef, to the infirm, which are purchased up by the committee from a private subscription opened for the relief of the sufferers. With respect to the source of this dreadful calamity, all is conjecture.

25. By a proclamation issued at Oviedo, all Frenchmen were ordered to be taken into custody, and all French property seized, together with the ships found in the ports of those provinces in which the patriotic Spanish standard had been raised.

26. By a decree of the French senate, the dukedoms of Parma and Placentia are united to the French empire, under the name of the department of the Taro: to form an inseparable indivisible portion of the French territory, from the period of the notification of this decree.—The states of Tuscany are also united to the French empire, under the name of the department of the Arno, the depart-

ment of the Mediterranean, and the department of the Ombrona, from the period of the notification of this decree.

#### JUNE.

6. Joseph Buonaparte nominated king of Spain, by his brother Napoleon, at Bayonne. Joseph arrived at Bayonne on the following day; and on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, held grand levees.

War declared against Buonaparte, by the Supreme Junta of Seville, in the name of king Ferdinand VII.

14. The French fleet in Cadiz harbour surrendered to the Spaniards.

18. The French government, in Oporto, suppressed by the Portuguese patriots.

20. The supreme Junta of the principality of Oviedo proclaim peace with England and Sweden, in the name of Ferdinand VII.

25. The Caledonia, of 120 guns, supposed to be the largest ship ever built, launched at Plymouth.

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#### EVENTS OF INTEREST TO THE PAPACY.

The consequences of the present commotions among the potentates of the earth to the Christian church at large cannot but interest all thinking minds, and those to which the papacy is exposed, and under which it suffers violence, will naturally draw the attention as well of protestants as of catholics. Whatever may be our opinion as to the errors of the church of Rome, or the assumptions of the successor of St. Peter, yet, we distinguish between the person and the office he holds. The indignities to which the pope has been subjected, we believe to be unmerited, by him, personally, and therefore they excite our sympathy: but, the extreme impolicy of enforcing these indignities, at the moment when they actually were enforced, has appeared to us so palpable, that we cannot help thinking they were permitted by Providence for extensive purposes. Let every catholic now judge, what is his duty toward the head of his church; and what toward the Oppressor of his religious communion. We recommend this particularly to those of that persuasion who enjoy the advantages of British protection, and of British knowledge. Let such lay their hands on their hearts, and do that duty towards their country, which their own honest unsophisticated sentiments dictate. And those among our protestant brethren who watch with attention the fate of the papacy, will not only peruse these papers with interest, at the present moment, but will acknowledge their obligation to us for enabling them to consult them on future occasions, as they arise:—and, perhaps, some such are at no great distance.

We have perused the originals of the following official documents: which have been published at Palermo, by order of his Sicilian majesty. They are accompanied by notes, which are completely Anti-Gallican, in their tendency. Private information adds, on the subject of No. V, that after a delay of several days, and resort to extraordinary means, the sum of 2000 crowns (about £250) was raised by his holiness's treasurer. Surely the property of the church must have been plundered to the very uttermost, that the procuration if so paltry a sum should have delayed the departure of two of the cardinals from a scene of danger to themselves, and dishonour to their church. For another paper, containing the remonstrative representation of his holiness, vide the present volume, p. 1010.

*Notice of the Secretary of State Cardinal Cassani. Dated Feb. 2, 1808.*

His Holiness Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French government, and to the extent required of him, as it is contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened, and the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands:—Yielding, therefore, in all humility of heart to the inscrutable determination of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guaranteeing the rights of his sovereignty, he has commanded us to protest, and formally protest in his own name, as well as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions, being desirous that the holy chair should remain, now and henceforward, uninjured and untouched. As the Vicar on earth of that God of Peace who taught by his divine example humility and patience, he has no doubt, but his beloved subjects, who have given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar study to preserve peace and tranquillity, private as well as public, which his holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; and that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the individuals of a nation, from whom, during his journey, and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard.

*Palace of the Quirinal, March 2, 1808.*

—The French commander has proceeded to such an excess of violence and outrage, within these few last days, that the patience and resignation of his holiness, without being in the least altered, have yet been found to exhibit some signs of just indignation. The above commander, on a sudden, seized the

General Post-office, with a piquet of soldiers, and displaced the superintendent, to examine all the correspondence, in defiance of the public law. He incorporated by violence the troops of the pope into the French army, he banished from Rome colonel Bracci, for being faithful to his prince; and, lastly, he put guards upon all the printing-offices, that he might deprive the head of the church of the liberty of using the press.

Each of these attempts would be sufficient to shew what was meant by the note of February 23, which announced that the French army would direct its march to Rome, under the pretext of freeing that city from those whom it chooses to call Neapolitan brigands. Each of these attempts shews what excesses of outrage and irreverence have marked the insults offered to the dignity of the visible head of the church. But the French army has not confined itself within these bounds. In order to crown its atrocities, the French soldiers have dared to lay hands on four cardinals, have dragged them from the arms of the holy father, and conducted them to Rome as state criminals.

Violence and abuse of power could not certainly be carried farther. His holiness, who has lately seen himself deprived of the attributes of sovereignty, who has seen his power and his dignity insulted under a thousand forms, by an army which he was still willing to consider as friendly, could not, however, have believed that it would have proceeded to this extremity, which has, above every thing else, struck the deepest to his heart.

The holy father, who, like a lamb, has suffered in silence and with resignation this excess of insult, was roused only by this latter instance. He commanded the undersigned to write once more, and to transmit to your illustrious highness, in the strongest and most energetic language, his complaints; to lay before you all the horror of these hostile proceedings; and to represent to you how much he felt himself degraded in the face of Europe, by the violent and unheard-of measures which the French army has completed in attacking the dignity of the cardinals, which is an emanation from his own. The holy father, placing all his confidence in God alone, will wait, in conformity with the principles of his sacred duty, to see how far the French army is inclined to abuse his meekness and his patience, and if at length it will put an end to the unmerited insults and outrages which it has committed against the sovereign of Rome, and the head of the catholic church.

Such is the positive order which the secretary of state has received from his holiness, and which he feels it his sacred duty to



fulfil without the least deviation. He renews to your illustrious highness the assurance of his sincere consideration.

(Signed) G. CARD. DORIA PAMFILI.

To Signor Lefebvre, French Chargé d'Affaires.

No. II. dated March 13, 1808, is a sharp and spirited remonstrance against the imprisonment and threatened removal of some officers of his holiness's army, who protested against its incorporation with that of France, and declared that they would not continue to serve under such an arrangement.

No. III. dated March 23, 1808, is a copy of a letter written by order of his holiness, to all the cardinals who were ordered to retire from Rome. He commands them by their allegiance not to remove from the capital, except they were compelled thereto, and not to continue their journey longer than such compulsion existed. Among these cardinals we find the name of his holiness's minister, cardinal Pamfili, who was succeeded by cardinal Gabrielli.

No. IV.—March 27, 1808. Cardinal Gabrielli, pro-secretary of state to his holiness, has received positive orders from the holy father in person, to inform your illustrious highness, that the violence committed against the persons of the cardinals, natives of the kingdom of Naples, never would have been believed, if it had not been repeated against the persons of the cardinals born in the kingdom of Italy, and the countries united to France.

The holy father cannot at present be ignorant, that it is not only intended to deprive him of his temporal authority, but that there is also a design to destroy the spiritual government of the church of Rome, represented by the sacred college, which is the senate of the sovereign pontiff.

He has seen with horror and surprise those principles and maxims which break the most sacred bands by which the cardinals are united to the pope by all the force of a solemn oath, preceded and followed as they have been, by all the indignities to which the head of the church has been exposed. Examples of such enormities are only to be found in the time of the republic, when Rome saw the most sacred principles trodden under foot.

If a secular prince, professing the Catholic religion, and believing that he has a right to detain in his territories, as his subjects, cardinals of the church of Rome, finds himself still under the necessity of treating them with that respect due to the eminent character by which they are connected with the holy Pontiff, it follows that he has no right to banish them, or to remove them by open force, thus tearing from the chief of the universal church so many of his fellow-labourers.

This attempt, which will be a theme of

reproach in the present and future age, has particularly wounded the feeling mind of his holiness, as well on account of the unheard of insult which has been offered to the cardinal dignity, as the outrage to his holy person by which it was accompanied; his vicar and prime minister having no more been respected than the bishops who were torn from their respective dioceses.

The holy father, aware of all the evils which these cruel and violent measures must necessarily cause to the spiritual government of the church, has commanded the undersigned to protest strongly against them, and to require at the same time that the cardinals, forcibly carried off against every principle of the rights of nations, be liberated. As to the rest, always resigned to the judgments of God, and confirmed by the innate testimony of a pure conscience, he will patiently support in the cause of justice the hard treatment which he has not merited, and, faithful to his sacred duty, after having exhausted all his efforts to allay the tempest which shakes the holy seat, he will leave to heaven the care of protecting and defending it, and to posterity the right of pronouncing on the justice of his cause.

Such are the sentiments which his holiness has peremptorily commanded the undersigned to express to your illustrious highness, and in performing this duty, he renews, &c.

P. CARDINAL GABRIELLI.

To M. Lefebvre, French Chargé d'Affaires.

No. V. is a note written by Cardinal Gabrielli to the Pope's treasurer, containing his holiness's order to pay Cardinals Saluzzo and Pignatelli, transported to the north of Italy, and whose property at Naples was confiscated, the sum of 1000 crowns each, provided the treasurer could produce so much, of which his holiness is much in doubt.

No. VI. April 7, 1808.

This morning, at six o'clock, a French detachment appeared at the gate of his holiness's palace, and the porter on duty having intimated to the officer who commanded it, that he could not permit armed persons to enter, but that if he was desirous of coming in by himself, he would not prevent him; the latter appeared satisfied. He ordered the troops to halt, and to fall back some paces. The porter then opened the wicket, and allowed the officer to enter.

But he was hardly on the threshold when he made a signal to the soldiers, who immediately rushed forward and presented their bayonets to the porter's breast.

After having gained admission by such deceit and violence, the soldiers pushed forward to the guard-room of the militia of Campidoglio, in the interior of the palace, immediately broke open the doors, and seized the muskets, with which this militia were

accustomed to mount guard in one of the antichambers of his holiness.

With equal violence the French troops rushed to the quarters of his holiness's noble guard, and seized the carbines which they made use of when they mounted guard in the apartment next to that of his holiness.

A French officer then addressed the captain of the Swiss guards, and told him, as well as the few soldiers there assembled, that from that day, the Swiss guards were to receive their orders from the French general, to which they would not consent.

The same order was communicated to the commander of the stationary guard, on duty at the barriers, who also refused to acknowledge it, and was in consequence immediately sent to the castle.

In the meantime different French detachments scoured the town, and arrested and carried to the castle all the noble guards, even including their commander.

The holy father, apprised of these horrid outrages, overwhelmed by the grief which they have produced, has expressly ordered the undersigned to protest strongly against them, and to declare frankly to your illustrious lordship, that each day adds to the measure of the insults which are pouring on his sacred person, and that he is every day more and more deprived of his rights as a sovereign.

It was not sufficient for the French army to signalise its entrance into Rome by planting cannon against the palace of his holiness, and offering such unworthy violation to his residence, but it has added to this violence, by forcing the Swiss guard, and entering with arms into the peaceable abode of the Sovereign Pontiff, rudely bursting open the doors, and seizing the arms rather intended for the honour than the defence of his sacred person, arresting his guards, and, in short, depriving him, by these violent measures, not only of his guards, but even his honour.

His holiness requires, in the first place, that all the individuals of his guard who have been imprisoned without any reason, and contrary to every principle of right, be liberated; and he afterwards declares solemnly, that to all these outrages he only opposes and will oppose patience, and, during the times such treatment may continue, that meekness of which his Heavenly Master has left him an example. His long imprisonment and the injustice which he has experienced, have made him a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men. He awaits with resignation, but with an unshaken firmness in his principles, all that violence can attempt against the head of the Catholic church; well assured, that any humiliation he may receive will turn to the glory of religion itself.

Such, precisely, are the sentiments which his holiness commands me to express to your

illustrious lordship. He renews to your highness the assurances, &c.

P. CARDINAL GABRIELLI.  
To M. Lefebvre, French Chargé d'Affaires.

No. VII. April 11, 1808.

When his holiness perceived, with no less surprise than grief, that his troops were forcibly incorporated with his French army, and that punishment was inflicted on such of them as remained faithful to their lawful sovereign, he thought it proper that his guards, and the few militia of Campidoglio and of the barriers, who were not yet incorporated and placed under the command of the French general, should wear a new cockade.

The object which his holiness had in thus changing the cockade, was to signify, publicly, how much he disapproved the violent incorporation which took place, and to manifest his firm determination to remain neutral, and to be in no ways responsible for the actions of the incorporated soldiers, whom he no longer considers as belonging to him. This reason was, by order of the holy father, officially noticed to your illustrious lordship, and to all the diplomatic body, to whom, according to the established usages, a pattern of the new cockade was sent.

After a preliminary declaration of this frank nature, his holiness never could have conceived that the purity of his intentions would be calumniated by the circulation of a report, that the new cockade was the signal of an union against the French army, as inserted in the order of the day, which was yesterday published and posted in every quarter of Rome, as well as in the provinces.

The holy father is willing to believe that this order was the consequence of the false representations made to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

In fact, if the real object which his holiness had in changing the cockade had been communicated to his Majesty, had he also been acquainted that the French military commander had ordered it to be worn by all the incorporated troops, he surely would not have designated it as a signal of union against the French troops, since it was worn by those very troops who composed part of the French army.

Although the holy father is well persuaded that the people of Rome and the whole world will render justice to his pure and loyal conduct, and that he is also equally certain that no one will adopt the suspicions, by which the minister of a God of peace, possessing no malice, is pointed out as conceiving projects of revolution and blood; nevertheless, the horrible colours in which an act of his Majesty, the most innocent possible, is endeavoured to be represented, have afflicted him with such poignant grief, that he has ordered the Pro-Secretary of State, Cardinal Gabrielli, to com-

plain to your illustrious lordship, and to request you, in the name of all that is true, to acquaint his Majesty with the real point of view in which this change of the cockade should be considered.

The holy father, always consistent, declares solemnly, that the Orders of the Day, published and posted up, are highly injurious to his character, his dignity, and his rights, as Sovereign; that conformable with the right which every prince has, of making their troops wear whatever distinguishing marks they think proper, he ordered the new cockade, for the purpose of shewing the world that he no longer recognised as his, the troops who were incorporated with, and placed under the command of, the French; and that without having committed any crime, and only for having discharged their duty, in obeying their sovereign, the persons who composed his noble guards, and some other officers, have been imprisoned.

To relieve the innocent, the holy father requires and claims their liberation, which he has hitherto demanded to no purpose, and which at present he claims again.

The undersigned having faithfully performed the orders of his holiness, has the opportunity of renewing to your illustrious lordship, the assurance, &c.—CARDINAL GABRIELLI.—T. M. Lefebvre, French Chargé d'Affaires."

#### No. VIII.

*Copy of a Note from His Excellency M. de Champagny to His Excellency Cardinal Caprara.*

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty, the Emperor of the French King of Italy, has laid before his Majesty the note of his Excellency, Cardinal Caprara, and is directed to return the following answer:—

The emperor cannot recognize the principle that prelates are not subjects of the sovereign under whose dominion they were born.

As to the second question, the proposition from which the emperor will not depart is, that all Italy, Rome, Naples, and Milan, shall make an offensive and defensive league, in order to keep that peninsula free from disorder and war.

If the holy father accedes to this proposition, every thing is at an end. If he refuses, he announces by that determination that he does not wish for any arrangement, any peace with the emperor, and that he declares war. The first result of war is conquest, and the first result of conquest is a change of government. If the emperor is forced to be at war with Rome, will he not in making it a conquest change the government, and establish another which will make common cause with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples against the common enemies? What guarantee would there be for the tranquillity and security of

Italy, if those two kingdoms were to be separated by a state where their enemies might continually calculate upon a certain point of assemblage?

These changes, rendered necessary, if the holy father persists in his refusal, will not affect his spiritual rights, he will continue to be Bishop of Rome, as his predecessors were during eight centuries under Charlemagne. It will be, however, to his Majesty, a subject of grief to see imprudence, obstinacy, and blindness, destroy the work of genius and of enlightened policy.

At the moment when the undersigned received orders to deliver this answer to Cardinal Caprara, he received the note which his eminence did him the honour to address to him on the 30th of March. This note has two objects, the first to announce the cessation of the holy see, which is notified contrary to ordinary forms and usages, and on the eve of the holy week, a time when the court of Rome, if it were still animated by a true evangelical spirit, would have thought it its duty to multiply its spiritual succours, and to preach, and shew by its example, union amongst the faithful. Although (the holy father having withdrawn the powers of his eminence) the emperor can no longer recognize him as legate, the Gallican church retains its doctrine, in all its integrity; its light and its piety will continue to preserve in France the Catholic religion, to cause which to be respected and defended, will always be the glory of the emperor.

The second object of the note of his Eminence Cardinal Caprara is to demand his passports as ambassador. The undersigned has the honour to address them to him. His Majesty sees with regret this formal demand for passports, of which the use in modern times is to make a declaration of war. Rome is therefore at war with France, and in this state of things his Majesty has issued the necessary orders for the restoration of the tranquillity of Italy. The court of Rome in this conduct, and in choosing for this rupture a time when it might have believed its arms more powerful, may have been induced to look forward to other extremities; but the enlightened state of the age will arrest their effect. Temporal and spiritual power are no longer confounded; the royal dignity consecrated by God is above all attack.

The undersigned hopes that the observations which he has received orders to transmit to his Eminence Cardinal Caprara, may determine the holy see to accede to the propositions of his Majesty. He has the honour to renew to his eminence the assurances of his highest consideration. (Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

Paris, April 3, 1808.

This note was replied to by that of Cardinal Gabrielli, dated April 19, already referred to.

### AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

From several hints dropped in the course of the present volume, the reader will perceive that our information has led us to consider the exertions of the Spaniards, to free themselves from the yoke prepared for them by Buonaparte, as meditated long before they broke out. This opinion has very lately been confirmed by Buonaparte himself in public papers presented to his senate. He attributes to a spirit of opposition, excited by Britain, and to the almost annihilation of the trade of Spain, in which Britain was a principal, of course, the bloody scenes of the second of May. He informs us, that long before this time, the agents of England were in activity. Abating the *furor* of his expressions against our island, there is much truth in what he says: but, we have reasons for believing, that his politics were also penetrated by the Spaniards, and that certain individuals among them, anticipated his projects. If the British ministry were really the schemers of what has taken place; then, however honourable it may be to their dexterity as statesmen, more than one of our public officers is highly criminal: for the preparations to support their own plans were criminally tardy: this we speak from competent knowledge. But, if the *honest* part of the Spanish nation intended opposition, and awaited in silent gloom the favourable moment, then to them is the merit and the honour due, of whatever advantages their foresight confers on their country.

It was our intention to have registered generally the productions of Spanish patriotism, which for the most part do great honour to the literature, as well as to the spirit of the country. And we were the rather induced to this, because the difficulty of distinguishing such of these papers as were entitled to preservation has been so great, that even the British government printed an edition of them, which was afterwards cancelled, because the whole of its contents were not genuine: one of the spurious papers was detected by the writer's impudence in demanding payment for his *honest* industry!

We know also, that individuals, with the best intentions, have written proclamations, and caused them to be dispersed: these may not be classed among those which emanated from official authority; yet must not be condemned *en masse*; since they originated in public spirit; and some of them bear marks of ability: they were intended to do good; and their intention shall protect them.

To return:—The public documents furnished by the different provinces in Spain, have been so numerous, that we find ourselves reduced to the necessity of including a selection, only; and to render this selection

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intelligible, requires a connecting history of events: this we hope will be found satisfactory, as presented in the following pages.

We have never pretended to accurate information on the events of the palace, by which the sovereign of Spain, Charles, and his son, Ferdinand, were placed in opposition to each other. All we know is, that no superabundance of truth is comprised in the papers published on occasion of the seizure of the Prince of Asturias by his father; nor in the *apology* made by the Prince: and, that the *willing* cession of the crown by the old king to his son, was *unwilling*, he has assured the world at large. We believe that the Prince of Peace was the creature of Buonaparte, and for the sake of a few moments' continuance in miserable power, that *statesman* was content to crouch at the footstool of the would-be-universal monarch. Whether he was fully informed on the implacability of the upstart in the House of Bourbon, (finding that House intractable to his purposes), we do not know; if he were, his knavery, if not, his folly, deserves execration. We suspect that in the assumption of the crown by the Prince of Asturias, in direct opposition to the Prince of Peace, Buonaparte's plans upon Spain were foiled: yet, by the imbecility of the minister, he had obtained so much influence in Spain, partly by cajoling Spaniards in high office, partly by the admission of his troops into the country, that each party found it necessary to court his good graces. The Prince of Peace hoped that Buonaparte, in consideration of *past services*, would protect and restore him: the old king flattered himself, that his resumption of authority would be patronised by the Gallic chief, because he had hitherto presented no obstacle to his intentions: the new king was partly forced, by the desire of pleading his own cause before the umpire to whom his father had appealed, and partly, by desire of detailing those advantages which might be expected from a new reign. Thus the scene of deception that ensued was complete. The Prince of Peace was deceived; for Buonaparte cared no more for him than for an old cast off shoe: the old king was deceived; for Buonaparte never intended that he should continue king, since he had other projects: the new king was deceived, since to adjudge the crown, under any conditions, to a Bourbon, was far enough from the policy of the crafty Corsican. But Buonaparte himself was the most miserably deceived of all. Far enough from being tranquilized under the vexation he had recently suffered from seeing his schemes completely frustrated in the north, he turned his attention toward the south. Indignant at the repuls— he had experienced on the Baltic, he adopted what he thought an infallible line of conduct for the peninsula. He en-

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couraged the appearance of the two kings of Spain before him, at Bayonne: the very incident that has ruined his plot! Since, neither of them, nor any one of the partizans of either, has now the feeblest sensation of hope or fear, by which to be influenced; but the nation is left to her own intrinsic energies. Thus has he fallen into the pit he had dugged. There are four aspects of these events, worthy of separate consideration. 1. The progress and conduct of Buonaparte himself. 2. That of his brother Joseph, the intended king of Spain. 3. That of the old king of Spain, Charles. 4. That of the Spanish nation.

Buonaparte, as our readers will recollect, began his attempt on Spain, by procuring a considerable body of Spanish troops (report said 40,000: but probably from 25,000 to 30,000) to be sent from Spain to the north of Germany. This answered two purposes, 1. it deprived Spain of so many national troops, and so far weakened her: 2. It afforded a number of hostages. We did suspect also, that, the regiments chosen were such as Buonaparte thought most likely to thwart his plans, in case of opposition: but on inquiry, we have not been able to substantiate this suspicion.

Buonaparte, there is reason to believe, intended to have entered Spain, in person, in order to consummate his schemes, but this he afterwards declined, being intent on other matters that concerned Germany and the north. He therefore sent Murat to Madrid, and ordered the Spanish kings to meet him at Bayonne. We must own, that we thought him wise, since hereby he kept himself in safety: yet to this wisdom he owes his failure: and it is very likely that had he visited Madrid, his adherents would have been inspired: while the Spaniards would have been withheld from exertions, by the respect due to their kings.

The quantity of troops marched by Buonaparte into Spain, under the command of Murat, has been stated at 132,000 of all kinds: it has never been estimated at less than 111,000, and this, exclusive of those employed in Catalonia, and in the passes on the east. This mass of military power alarmed the Spaniards: was it intended for their defence, why not entrust that to native troops? In fact, there was no enemy internal, or external, that could justify such immense preparations: and this too in the absence of a considerable portion of national strength. These armies, also, took routes for the most important of the Spanish fortresses, the dock yards, &c. against which no enemy was peculiarly active. The first explosion of Spanish resentment burst out May 2, at Madrid, where Murat commanded in person. The kings had quitted Spain at this

time. Murat conducted himself *à la Buonaparte*, and massacred great numbers of Spaniards—unawares, perhaps, that at this very moment Spanish agents were forming communications between the provinces, and that this severity served as a signal for revolt, before the armies he had sent to different parts had reached their destination. And thus were the schemes of Buonaparte anticipated, by just time enough to counteract them. In the meanwhile, he himself at Bayonne, had given the most flattering reception to the Kings of Spain, and the grandees whom he had appointed, and to whom Murat had allotted *guards of honour*, in other words *gaolers*, to see them safely on their route to Bayonne. Ferdinand reached Bayonne, April 20, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The French great officers went some distance to meet him: Napoleon received him with all the respect due to a crowned head; and with a profusion of protestations and promises. He covertly hinted to Ferdinand that as he could not retain the crown of Spain in quiet, his father being living, he had better accept a territory and principality in Italy, where he might enjoy himself, without disturbance. To this Ferdinand shewed so decided an aversion that Buonaparte was under the necessity of effecting his purpose by another mode. After a few days, the old King Charles, with his Queen, the Prince of Peace, and many of the nobility, arrived at Bayonne: and Buonaparte affected to be convinced of the injury done to this monarch, and obliged Ferdinand to restore the sovereignty to his father. Not that this upstart cared a fig for the father: but finding Ferdinand would not cede his right to the Spanish throne, he trusted that Charles would comply with his terrific requests on that subject. The event proved the justness of his expectations: Charles who had relinquished the crown once, to his son, as he said, through terror, now relinquished it again to Buonaparte, as he said, for the good of his subjects! Buonaparte thus authorized, kept the sovereignty in his pocket for a few days, till his brother Joseph, to whom it had been sometime before destined, arrived at Bayonne: and then he delivered it over to him. The royal family of Spain were disposed of by being sent to Fontainebleau, where the old king might hunt as much as he pleased: whence he and his queen were removed to Compiègne, the Prince Ferdinand and Don Carlos, his brother, remaining under custody of Talleyrand, at his country seat, as is said. The acceptance of this dangerous deposit, has placed that crafty ex-priest in a situation, at which both his heart and his head tremble. The smallest mischance would cost him his life. But before the Spanish princes were conveyed



from Bayonne, they made several attempts to communicate with their friends in Spain: most of these failed; for the persons they were forced to employ were either traitors, who willingly surrendered what they were entrusted with, or were so closely watched as to be unable to effect their instructions. The only note of the kind, that reached its destination so far as we know, is that addressed to the Royal Assemblage at Oviedo. Its authenticity was long doubted, and even denied by our newspapers; but we have authority of the most respectable kind for believing it to be genuine. This communication arrived at the same time with intelligence of the slaughter at Madrid, on May 2, and, in combination, roused the spirit of the Asturians, whose cortes were then sitting, and these gave the signal for insurrection, which immediately became general throughout the kingdom.

Meanwhile Buonaparte was occupied at Bayonne in forming the nobility, whose persons he had secured, into a representation of the Spanish nation. He ordered a general meeting of deputies from that nation to assemble at Bayonne the 15th of June: but on the 6th of that month the nomination of Joseph to the throne of Spain was announced: so that Buonaparte did not even wait to play off the farce, as he did to the Hollanders, of obliging the Spaniards, after due consultation and mummery, to solicit the favour of having a *Prince of the blood royal*! of the *Buonapartes*, placed on their throne. This ready-made king was presented to them, and they were commanded, *volens volens*, to down on their knees and do him homage. After this the farce of a *Junta* was held, to decide on a ready-cut-and-dried constitution for Spain, and after a few specimens of solemn officials, in discharging of which duty the statesmen concerned kept their countenances with difficulty, it was finished, just in time to be annulled by events. The errors of Buonaparte in this business appear to us to have been of two kinds: hurry and rashness. He hurried his troops into Spain before he had prepared the Spanish public for their reception. He hurried the kings of Spain out of their own country before his brother Joseph was arrived to take their place. He hurried the nomination of his brother before the Spaniards had asked the favour of his sovereignty, and he hurried his constitution for Spain, before he had time to know what was necessary.

Buonaparte's rashness was equal to his hurry: he knew that he had other projects in agitation: for he had not yet made good his engagements with Russia; and the execution of the treaty of Tilsit had met with unexpected obstacles. He therefore got rid of Joseph I. (now king of Spain) with all dispatch; and without waiting to learn his

reception among his new subjects, he set out for Paris, like a knight errant of romance, in search of further adventures. We believe, that he was even ignorant of the extent of the insurrection against him, in Spain; and that he buoyed himself up with the hopes, that after a slight effervescence all would subside in his favour. One word more will dismiss our view of the conduct of this chief. He knew well, that the value of Spain to him depended on her colonies; he has betrayed his anxiety on their account in almost every paper he has published: but he knew that whether Spain should continue to enjoy them or not, did not depend on him or his brother: he therefore sent *six vessels* with duplicates of proclamations, &c. &c. &c. to South America. Of these the "tyrants of the seas" took five, before they could arrive at the places of their destination; and the purposes of the sixth were counteracted by intelligence of the state of affairs in Spain arriving closely after this dispatch. This has happened in more than one instance.

But our attention is due to Joseph; who having sat on the throne of Naples (a very uneasy seat! while Sicily was in possession of a British force, Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1248) for several years, had not during that time, leisure to perfect the Neapolitan constitution; but who, being appointed to the throne of Spain, could now bind his successor by constitutional statutes. This legacy to his people he thus introduces.

*Naples, July 3.*—The council of state specially assembled yesterday, to hear the following documents read:

#### Proclamation.

"*Bayonne, June 23, 1808.*—Joseph, king of Naples and Sicily, to the people of the kingdom of Naples:—*Providence, whose designs are inscrutable, having called us to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have found ourselves in the cruel predicament of withdrawing ourselves from a people who had so many claims to our attachment, and whose happiness was our most gratifying hope, and the only object of our ambition. He who alone can read the hearts of men, can judge of the sincerity of our sentiments, in opposition to which we have yielded to other impressions, and accepted a kingdom, the government of which has been put into our hands, in virtue of the renunciation of the rights to the crown of Spain, which our illustrious brother his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy had acquired.*

"*In this important situation, considering that institutions are alone capable of duration, we reflected, with regret, that your social constitution was still imperfect, and thought that the further we had removed from you, so much the more incumbent upon us*

was it to secure your present and future welfare by all the means in our power. For these reasons we have put the last hand to our labours, and fixed the constitutional statute upon principles already partially adopted, and which are more conformable to the age in which we live, the mutual relations of the neighbouring states, and the disposition of the nation, which we have employed ourselves to ascertain ever since we were called to rule over it.

"The principal objects which guided us in our labours were:—

"1. The preservation of our holy religion.  
"2. The establishment of a public treasury, separate and distinct from the hereditary property of the crown.

"3. The establishment of an intermediate administration, and a national parliament, capable of enlightening the prince, and of performing important services both to him and the nation.

"4. A judicial organization, which shall render the decisions of the court of justice independent of the will of the prince, and make all the citizens equal in the eye of the law.

"5. A municipal administration, which shall be the property of no man, but to which all, without distinction, shall be admissible.

"6. The maintenance of the regulations which we have made for securing the payments to the creditors of the state.

"His majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, our illustrious brother, having been pleased to confer upon this act his powerful guarantee, we are assured, that our hopes, with regard to the prosperity of our beloved people of the kingdom of Naples, thus reposing upon his wide-spread glory, shall not experience disappointment."

The religion of the state, the descent of the crown, the great officers of state, &c. are ascertained by this edict; and the person sent to execute this office of royalty at Naples is—who can it be?—Murat who so passionately slaughtered the Spaniards at Madrid on the 2d of May!!!

We shall not weary our readers with the introduction of Joseph to the Spaniards at Bayonne as king of Spain: with the adulation proper to such an occasion; with the extreme affability, condescension, patience, and good humour of his majesty; with the profundity of his remarks, and his intuitive conceptions of the true interests of Spain, the very instant he glanced his eye on the titles of the papers relating to them: all this and infinitely more, he understood in a twinkling; and the constitution being completed, he quitted Bayonne for Madrid.

Who writes the proclamations of brother Joseph, we do not know; but it is singular

enough that he should do every thing *by Providence*. When Joseph was sent to Naples the Neapolitans were told that Providence had destined him to reign over them; and that immutably: but after a short time, this immutable Providence alters its mind, and Joseph is called to the throne of Spain by this same Providence; and Murat is substituted, by the same Providence, no doubt. How long this may continue to be the will of providence we shall not presume to predict.

We now direct our attention to proceedings of the Spanish Patriots. The first paper they published was in consequence of the letter received from Ferdinand as mentioned above.

The council general of the principality must not lose a moment to publish the following letter, which has been just received from their king, Ferdinand VII. and the authenticity of which is ascertained by one of the members of the council, who possesses the most unquestionable knowledge thereof. On the first cover is the superscription—"To the Royal Assemblage of Oviedo." The second is superscribed—"To the Chief of Arms of Asturias."

"Noble Asturians—I am surrounded on all sides, and a victim of perfidy. You saved Spain under worse circumstances than the present. Being now prisoner, I demand not from you the crown, but I require that, concerting a well digested plan with the neighbouring provinces, you do assert your liberty, and not submit to a foreign yoke, nor subject yourselves to the treacherous enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate

"PRINCE FERDINAND."

"Bayonne, May 8, 1808."

To expressions so energetic and impressive the council ought not to add any observation; but with the most poignant grief they mingle their tears with those of all their beloved and faithful countrymen, to whom the letter is communicated.

JUAN DE ARGUEKER TORAL,  
Oviedo, May 26, 1808. Act. Secretary.  
*Proclamation of the Council General of the Principality.*

Loyal Asturians! beloved countrymen! Your first wishes are already fulfilled. The principality, discharging those duties which are most sacred to men, has already formally declared war against France. You may perhaps dread this vigorous resolution. But what other measure could or ought we to adopt? Shall there be found one single man among us, who prefers the vile and ignominious death of slaves to the glory of dying on the field of honour, with arms in his hand, defending our unfortunate monarch, our homes, our children, and our wives? If the very moment when those bands of banditti were receiving the kindest offices and favours from the inhabitants of our capital, they murdered in

cold blood upwards of two thousand people, for no other reason than their having defended their insulted brethren, what could we expect from them, had we submitted to their dominion? Their perfidious conduct towards our king and his whole family, whom they deceived and decoyed into France under the promise of an eternal armistice, in order to chain them all, has no precedent in history. Their conduct towards the whole nation is more iniquitous than we had a right to expect from a horde of Hottentots. They have profaned our temples; they have insulted our religion; they have assailed our wives; in fine, they have broken all their promises, and there exists no right which they have not violated. To arms! Asturians, to arms! let us not forget, that Asturias, at the time of another invasion, which undoubtedly was less unjust, restored the monarchy. Let us a pie to the same glory on the present occasion. Let us recollect, that no foreign nation could ever lord it over us, whatever exertion it may have made for that purpose. Let us offer up our prayers to the God of Hosts. Let us implore the intercession of our lady of battles, whose image is worshipped in the most ancient temple of Covadonga, and perfectly sure that she cannot forsake us in so just a cause, let us rush upon our detestable enemy, and annihilate and drive out of our peninsula a people so base and treacherous. This demand is addressed to you, in the name of your representatives, by the procurator-general of the principality.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTAUDA.

*Address to the People of Madrid.*

People of Madrid,—Seville has learned with consternation and surprise your dreadful catastrophe of the second of May; the weakness of a government, which did nothing in our favour; which ordered arms to be directed against you, and your heroic sacrifices. Blessed be ye, and your memory shall shine immortal in the annals of our nation.—She has seen with horror, that the authors of all your misfortunes, and of our's, has published a proclamation, in which he distorted every fact, and pretended, that you gave the first provocation, while it was he who provoked you. The government was weak enough to sanction and order that proclamation to be circulated, and saw, with perfect composure, numbers of you put to death, for a pretended violation of laws which did not exist. The French were told in that proclamation, that French blood profusely shed, was crying out for vengeance! And the Spanish blood does not it cry out for vengeance?—that Spanish blood, shed by an army which hesitated not to attack a disarmed and defenceless people, living under their laws and their king, and against whom cruelties were committed which shake the human frame with horror. We,

all Spain, exclaim—the Spanish blood shed in Madrid cries aloud for revenge!—Comfort yourselves, we are your brethren; we will fight like you, until we perish in defending our king and country. Assist us with your good wishes, and your continual prayers offered up to the Most High, whom we adore, and who cannot forsake us because he never forsakes a just cause. Should any favourable opportunity offer, exert yourselves as valiant Spaniards to shake off the ignominious yoke imposed on you with the slaughter of so many of your innocent fellow citizens, and with a perfidy horrid beyond example.

D. JUAN BAUTISTA ESTELLER, First Sec.

D. JUAN PARD, Second Sec.

Seville, the 20th May, 1808.

Other provinces followed the example: we shall introduce as specimens of them:

*Manifesto of the Province of Arragon.*

Providence has preserved in Arragon an immense quantity of muskets, ammunition, and artillery, which have not treacherously been sold, or delivered to the enemies of our repose. Your patriotism, your loyalty, and your attachment to the good customs which you have inherited from our ancestors, induced you to shake off the disgraceful yoke, which was prepared for us by sedition, and by the false promises of the French government, which regulating F——'s conduct by the most abominable machiavelism, merely endeavoured to deceive us and all Spain, in order to cover with shame and disgrace the most generous nation upon earth.

You have placed implicit confidence in me, and this honour, which you have bestowed on me undeservedly, obliges me to tear the veil of the most detestable iniquity and injustice. My life, which can only be of any value to me, as far as it can promote your happiness, and the prosperity of my beloved country, is the smallest sacrifice I can make in return for the many proofs of confidence and love with which you have honoured me. Do not doubt it, Arragonians; my mind is not able to harbour crimes, nor to associate with those who cherish and protect them. Some of the depositaries of the confidence of the Spanish nation, they who hold the supreme power in their hands, are the first to work your ruin, by every means which malice can suggest, and to form traitorous connections with the enemies of our country. Thirst of gold, and the mistaken idea which they have perhaps conceived, to defile our destinies by their iniquitous proceedings, makes them view with indifference the destruction of their country. Although I have strong grounds to believe it, yet I shall forbear to mention names, lest I should render grief still more poignant. At this time, being acquainted with your determination, that of your neighbours, the inhabitants of Valentin,

and all the provinces of Spain, where the same sentiments are entertained, some of their leaders have perhaps changed their determinations, embraced the cause of justice, and endeavoured to shake off the yoke, which they tried to impose on us, by means the most iniquitous and base. Should I be mistaken in this opinion, time will discover the truth. Fear not, Arragonians; let us defend the most just of causes, and we shall be invincible. The enemy's troops now in Spain are not able to withstand our efforts. Woe betide them, should they ever dare to repeat in any other Spanish town, what they did in Madrid on the 2d May, sacrificing without pity, and calling those seditious, and assassins, of whom they had but lately received honours and favours, which they did not deserve! Bayonne has witnessed, and will remember the acts of violence, which, after a long series of treacheries and frauds, have been committed; acts of violence, which clearly appear by the striking contradictions found in the papers published, where Charles IV. is charged with having conspired with a minister, who is afterwards appointed a member of the council of government; where the king, his son, who was never married but once, is questioned about his first wife. In consequence thereof, it is my duty to declare, and I accordingly do hereby declare what follows:—

1. That the French emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French general and officer, shall be personally responsible for the safety of the king, and of his brother and uncle.

2. That, in case any violence should be attempted against lives so valuable, in order that Spain may not be without a king, the nation will make use of their elective right in favour of the archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the prince of Sicily, or the infant Don Pedro, and the other heirs should not be able to concur.

3. That should the French army commit any robberies, devastations, and murders, either in Madrid or any other town, invaded by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

4. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place, shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practised in both places.

5. That what may hereafter be done in Bayonne shall also be considered as null and void; and all who shall take an active part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

6. That all deserters of the French army who shall present themselves, shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character; they shall be dis-

armed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist in our troops.

7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by deputies at Ternal, or any other suitable place, to nominate a lieutenant-general, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular chiefs of the different kingdoms.

8. The foregoing manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

Given in the head-quarters at Saragossa, the 31st May, 1808.

PALAFOX, Governor and Captain-General of the Kingdom of Arragon.

As Madrid was not always the capital of the kingdom, but was anciently merely a village, it cannot claim pre-eminence in all cases; and a case expressly excepted by an ancient agreement is, whenever it should be occupied by foreign troops. This being the fact, at this period, the council of Seville exercised the right belonging to it of being the leading court of the kingdom, and opposed the injunctions of the courts at Madrid (as being issued by an authority in a state of thralldom), by the following

*Proclamation of the Council General of Seville.*

The supreme council being desirous to maintain public tranquillity, and provide for the defence of the country, which purposes cannot be attained without laying down some certain and fixed rules relative to the enlisting, use of arms, and other points of military discipline, although the council relies with confidence on the loyalty and ardour displayed by the people meeting their wishes—ordains as follows:

I. That all the inhabitants shall enlist, agreeably to the regulations published on that subject, and present themselves to the royal town-major of this place, Don Josef Ignavso Alvarez Campana, and join such corps as shall be pointed out to them.

II. That after having joined such corps, they shall be informed, that they are subject to military discipline, and are not to make any other use of their arms, but what is conformable thereto; and such arms shall be marked, whether they are their own or royal property.

III. They shall further be informed, that they are not to receive any pay or other allowance, but when they are enlisted by their chiefs as veteran troops, and not for any other service; and all pay and allowance, otherwise taken, are herewith declared a manifest robbery.

IV. Not to have enlisted in the manner and at the time pointed out to the people, is declared a criminal offence.

V. It is further declared a criminal offence,

when persons enlisted make any use of their arms which is not sanctioned by military regulations.

VI. As the inhabitants must all be ready to enlist and serve their country, an observation which includes also those who are not to serve for the present: and as it is indispensably necessary that the council, as well as the military commanders, should possess a correct return of the arms belonging to each of them, the council ordains, that every inhabitant shall present to the military committee, a clear and distinct return of the arms he has in his possession, the date, his signature, district, and number of the home, and for such as cannot sign, some respectable inhabitant of the same district shall subscribe his name.

VII. As every transgression of the rules above mentioned constitutes a military offence, the council expressly declares it to be such, and enacts, that all persons who transgress the same, shall be taken up, tried, and punished according to martial law.

People of Seville!—The council knows from experience how you glow with ardour to defend your country; and unless you conform yourselves to those regulations, your country is in danger.—The council knows how highly you value your good order, and without them it can neither be established nor maintained. Can there be any stronger incitement for loyal and generous minds like yours?

D. JUAN BAUTISTA ESTELER, First Sec.

D. JUAN PARDO, Second Sec.

Seville, May 28, 1808.

NOTE.—The council of government of this city gives notice, that by the commissioners of this district, all the inhabitants are already enlisted, and that after they shall have turned out and joined their corps, inspectors of arms shall be chosen, if required, from among those who have been foremost in enlisting for actual service. The provisions of the supreme council have not been observed, because the preceding proclamation came too late.

Cádiz, June 2, 1808.

The following precautions bear the stamp of wisdom: they do more to persuade us of a happy result for Spain to the present commotions, than all the victories obtained by mere force or absolute heroism over the enemy.

*Precautions, which it will be proper to observe throughout the different Provinces of Spain, in the Necessity to which they have been driven by the French, of resisting the unjust and violent Possession which their Armies are endeavouring to take of the Kingdom.*

We cannot doubt a moment of the exertions which the united provinces of Spain would make to obstruct and defeat the mali-

cious designs of the French, and that they will sacrifice even their lives on this occasion, the most important, and unparalleled in the history of the nation, both in the thing itself, and in the horrible means of ingratitude and perfidy by which the French have undertaken, pursued, and are still endeavouring to effect, our slavery:

1. Let the first object be to avoid all general actions, and to convince ourselves of the very great hazards, without any advantage, or even the hope of it, to which they would expose us. The reasons of this resolution are many, and such as any one will discover who has the use of his understanding.

2. A war of partisans is the system which suits us; the embarrassing and wasting the enemy's armies by want of provisions, destroying bridges, throwing up entrenchments in proper situations, and other similar means. The situation of Spain, its many mountains, and the passes which they present, its rivers and torrents, and even the collocation of its provinces, invite us to carry on this species of warfare successfully.

3. It is indispensable that each province should have its general, of known talents, and of such experience as our situation permits, that his heroic loyalty should inspire the utmost confidence, and that every general should have under his command officers of merit, particularly of artillery and engineers.

4. As a combined union of plans is the soul of every well-concerted enterprize, and that which alone can promise and facilitate a successful issue, it appears indispensable that there should be three generalissimos, who should act in concert with each other—one who should command in the four kingdoms of Andalusia, in Murcia, and lower Estramadura—another in Galicia, upper Estramadura, old and new Castile, and Leon—another in Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia; a person of the greatest credit being appointed to Navarre, the Biscayan provinces, Montanus, Asturias, Rioja, and the north of Old Castile, for the purposes which will be mentioned hereafter.

5. Each of these generals and generalissimos will form an army of veterans, troops and peasantry united, and put himself in a situation to undertake enterprizes, and to succour the most exposed points, keeping up always a frequent communication with the other generalissimos, in order that all may act by common accord, and assist one another.

6. Madrid and La Mancha require an especial general, to concert and execute the enterprizes which their particular local situation demands—his only object must be to embarrass the enemy's armies, to take away or cut off their provisions, to attack them in flank and rear, and not to leave them a mo-



ment of repose. The courage of these inhabitants is well known, and they will eagerly embrace such enterprizes, if they are led as they should be. In the succession war the enemy entered twice into the interior of the kingdom, and even as far as its capital, and this was the cause of their defeat, their entire ruin, and their utter failure of success.

7. The generalissimos of the north and east will block up the entrances to the provinces under their command, and come to the assistance of any one that may be attacked by the enemy, to prevent as much as possible all pillage, and preserve its inhabitants from the desolation of war; the many mountains and defiles which are on the confines of these provinces being favourable to such projects.

8. The destination of the general of Navarre, Biscay, and the rest of this department, is the most important of all, in which he will be assisted by the generals of the north and east, with the troops and other succours which he stands in need of. His whole business must be to shut the entrance of Spain against fresh French troops, and to harass and destroy those that return from Spain to France by this point. The very rugged local situation of these provinces will be of singular advantage in such a design, and these enterprizes, if well concerted and carried into execution, will no doubt be successful: and the same may be understood of the different points by which the French troops which are in Portugal may come into Spain, or by which French troops may enter through Roussillon into Catalana; for there is not much to be apprehended for Arragon. And, even from Portugal, it is not thought that they will escape, on account of the proclamations which have been circulated in that kingdom, and the hatred which they before bore to the French being increased without measure by the innumerable evils which they have been made to suffer, and the cruel oppression in which they are held by them.

9. At the same time it would be very proper that the generalissimos should publish and circulate frequent proclamations amongst the people, and rouse their courage and loyalty, shewing them that they have every thing to fear from the horrible perfidy with which the French have dealt with all Spain, and even with their king Ferdinand VII. and that if they rule over us all is lost, kings, monarchy, property, liberty, independence, and religion; and that therefore it is necessary to sacrifice our lives and property in defence of the king and of the country, and though our lot (which we hope will never come to pass) should destine us to become slaves, let us become so, fighting and dying like gallant men, not giving up ourselves basely to the yoke like sheep, as the late

infamous government would have done, and fixing upon Spain and her slavery eternal ignominy and disgrace. France has never domineered over us, nor set her foot in our territory. We have many times mastered her, not by deceit, but by force of arms; we have made her kings prisoners, and we have made the nation tremble—we are the same Spaniards, and France, and Europe, and the world shall see, that we are not less gallant, nor less brave, than the most glorious of our ancestors.

10. All persons of education in the provinces should be stimulated to frame, print, and publish frequent short discourses, in order to preserve the public opinion, and the ardour of the nation, confuting at the same time the infamous diaries of Madrid, which the baseness of the late government has permitted, and still permits, to be published in Madrid itself, and has caused to be circulated abroad, detecting their falsehoods and continual contradictions; let them cover with shame the miserable authors of these diaries, and sometimes extend their remarks to those charlatans, the French gazetteers, and even to their *Moniteur*; and let them display and publish to Spain, to all Europe, their horrible falsehoods and venal praises, for they afford abundant matter for such a work. Let all such perverted minds tremble at Spain, and let France know that the Spaniards have thoroughly penetrated their designs, and therefore it is that they justly detest and abominate them, and that they will sooner lay down their lives than submit to their iniquitous and barbarous yoke.

11. Care shall be taken to explain to the nation, and to convince them, that when freed, as we trust to be, from this civil war, to which the French have forced us, and when placed in a state of tranquillity, our lord and king Ferdinand VII. being restored to the throne, under him and by him the Cortes will be assembled, abuses reformed, and such laws shall be enacted as the circumstances of the time and experience may dictate for the public good and happiness: things which we Spaniards know how to do, which we have done as well as other nations, without any necessity that the vile French should come to instruct us, and, according to their custom, under the mask of friendship, and wishes for our happiness, should contrive, (for this alone they are contriving), to plunder us, to violate our women, to assassinate us, to deprive us of our liberty, our laws, and our king, to scoff at and destroy our holy religion, as they have hitherto done, and will always continue to do, so long as that spirit of perfidy and ambition which oppresses and tyrannises over them shall endure.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Secretary.

By order of the Supreme Junta.